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JPRS L/8512

14 June 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
(FOUO 25/79)

WORLD

WIDE

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TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE TRAVEL AGENTS OFFER HELP IN FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Apr 79 p 3

[By Tony Berry and Robin Harris]

[Text]

Melbourne's travel agents have volunteered to help the Federal Bureau of Narcotics detect drug runners.

One major travel agency has already demonstrated the scheme's potential helping in the detection of an alleged trafficker.

The chairman of the Victorian chapter of the Australian Federation of Travel Agents, Mr. Kurt Rosenberg, said yesterday the federation had recognised a "sickening" world problem.

Two senior narcotics agents, Mr. Harry Benson and Mr. Roger Middleton, were recently invited to speak at a chapter meeting on what they described as a "multi-million dollar" industry.

They gave federation members a list of points to look for to help recognise heroin couriers.

They described certain easily detectable patterns followed by drug dealers when planning buying trips overseas.

If travel agents alerted the bureau to anyone following these patterns there would be a higher rate of detection, the bureau officers claimed.

The scheme has yet to receive

the go-ahead from the federation's national executive but it will be discussed at its next meeting early in May.

The bureau agents told the meeting in Melbourne that the scheme was not departmental or governmental policy "but we hope it eventually will be".

They said travel agents were in the best position to spot travel patterns unique to those arranging to buy drugs overseas.

"It makes the problems easier to solve if we can narrow our search down to the airport," Mr. Benson said.

"Once the traveller has passed through into the city our task becomes immense."

Travel agents were told that the main destinations of drug dealers and their couriers were Singapore, Hong Kong and Bangkok.

Mr. Middleton said genuine travellers had no need to fear drugs being planted on them provided they kept away from "wrong" areas and showed no interest if drugs were mentioned to them overseas.

Not surprisingly the bureau and the federation were reluctant to release details of exactly what travel agents will be looking for to detect potential traffickers.

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AUSTRALIA

\$160,000 ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN IN MAJOR NEWSPAPERS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Apr 79 p 4

[Text]

CANBERRA: A month-long advertising campaign to make parents aware of the problems their children are facing in today's drug-oriented society will be conducted in major newspapers from Sunday.

Details of the \$160,000 campaign were announced yesterday by the Health Minister, Mr Hunt.

The campaign, a joint health-education project, will complement the existing national drug education programmes.

Mr Hunt said the allocation was in addition to the \$1 million given to the national programme by the government this year.

The campaign encouraged people — particularly parents and adolescents — to take advantage of drug information available at State health education centres in towns and cities throughout Australia.

"These days, many adolescents are tempted — usually by other young people — to experiment with marijuana or other drugs," he said.

"Parents need to recognise that their children are subjected to situations which they (the parents) did not have to face when they were younger, and be sufficiently knowledgeable about drugs to discuss them with their children."

"An understanding parent provides the best help of all."

Mr Hunt urged parents not to complacently believe that it could not happen to their children.

He said he recognised that many parents found it difficult to communicate with their children and this was where the national drug education programme could help.

The advertising campaign would encourage people to seek advice, listing the addresses and telephone numbers of local health education centres.

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE POLICE STEP UP ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS IN ST. KILDA

Fitzroy Street Called Drug Supermarket

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Apr 79 p 1

[Report from Steve Ballard and Lindsay Murdoch]

[Text]

Police estimate that heroin worth up to \$500,000 is being sold in Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda, each week.

They say the street is Melbourne's drugs supermarket.

While dealers struggle to supply marijuana, heroin can be bought in the street as easily as a cup of coffee. The going price is \$50 a capsule.

A drug squad detective said yesterday police feared more young people were experimenting with heroin because of the marijuana shortage.

"It's unreal what is going on down there. It's a hell-hole," he said.

"In a lot of cases those bastards are peddling death to kids."

A major police operation is on to try to smash the heroin rings operating in the street.

One detective said he believed there were six major dealers.

Police chiefs decided on the operation after violence connected with the drug scene escalated.

Criminals trying to muscle in on drug dealers, many of whom are prostitutes, have increased violence dramatically in recent months.

Three murders, an attempted murder, and several shootings have been attributed to the drug scene this year.

Special detectives have already smashed one ring.

But the addicts and the users continue to go to the street of drugs.

PAGE 9: The street where hell is sold.

Further Details Given

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Apr 79 p 9

[Article by Steve Ballard and Lindsay Murdoch: "The Street Where Hell Is Sold"]

[Text]

The thin, white faced girl fumbles at the door of the smoke filled cafe, where heroin is as easy to buy as a cup of coffee. She's shaking, almost convulsing.

The long torturing hours are nearly over, for she knows that inside is all the white powder she needs.

This is night-time Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda, where police say up to \$500,000 worth of heroin is sold each week.

The girl is one of an estimated 100 St. Kilda prostitutes using and selling heroin. Some spend up to \$1500 a week on the drug.

She is here to buy six more capsules of adulterated heroin from one of six major dealers operating in the street.

Her pupils dilated, her arms punctured, her life as an addict edging her closer to death, the girl will shoot-up one of the caps and sell the rest for \$50 each.

That is if the "heavies" don't rip her off — bash and rob her of everything she has.

Rip offs happen almost every day. The prostitutes, the dealer, the middle-class user who comes to Fitzroy Street; they have all been the target of criminals muscled in on the heroin market.

Most rip-offs are not reported. The victim can hardly tell police somebody stole heroin or heroin money from them.

Police say three murders, an attempted murder, and several shootings this year are the "tip of the iceberg" of the violence.

Inside the cafe, the girl slides into a table next to a man in his late 20's. Tattoos on his arms. Jeans, long hair, bare feet.

The deal is made under the table as out in the street, past the filthy footpath and loiterers, a police car cruises past.

Few take notice of the police cars which circle the block. The uniformed police seem more interested in booking the line of

double parked cars outside the cafe.

But the violence has brought more pressure from the Russell Street detectives. They are making more raids. Searching more people.

Jeanie, now a well paid city secretary from a solid family who went to a well known Melbourne ladies' college, says there has been a lot of tension on the street lately.

Two years ago at the age of 20, Jeanie had a \$200 a day habit. Now she says she is a user who goes on occasional \$700 drug binges.

Jeanie says she has been on methadone programmes several times. But she says you can not help yourself when you see people who use.

Jeanie has agreed to show how easy it is to buy heroin in Fitzroy Street.

She says there is a strange kind of status among addicts.

Big dealers are spoken of in the same way as other sections of the community speak of a successful businessman with two cars and a \$100,000 house. The importers are the Mr. Bigs.

Jeanie plans to buy some caps of heroin while she is in the street.

She walks out of the cafe and a thin, bearded man talks with her. Jeanie is wanting to buy a gramme, about four caps, but the dealer can only sell her three.

Jeanie gives the man \$150 and he walks away. Twenty minutes later he returns and gives her the drug.

In its pure form, heroin is a white, odorless, crystalline powder so fine that it disappears when rubbed on the skin. It has a bitter taste.

The powder in Jeanie's caps is slightly coloured, which means it has been adulterated. But it doesn't matter to Jeanie, the excitement is already showing in her eyes.

It's hard to believe she has beaten addiction.

Jeanie has scored in Fitzroy Street. As she said, hell follows.

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AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE JUDGE CALLS CONVICTED TRAFFICKERS 'SMALL FISH'

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 6 Apr 79 p 10

[Text] Heroin trafficking was prevalent and a number of convictions of commercial dealings in heroin had been made during the Criminal Court sittings, Mr. Justice Dunn said yesterday before sentencing two men to jail on charges involving heroin.

But all those convicted had been small fish in a pool where bigger fish were swimming, he said.

"The legislature has erected such safeguards as it can against the destructive consequences of dangerous drugs such as heroin by providing for extremely heavy penalties for traffickers," Mr. Justice Dunn said.

"The maximum penalty should be reserved for bigger fish than these prisoners."

Mr. Justice Dunn sentenced Gary Whitmore, 32, of Newcastle, to five years' jail, and Gregory Paul Jack, 23, of Skiff Street, Southport, to three years' jail.

A jury had found Whitmore guilty of having had possession of heroin on January 17 this year for a specified purpose; having had, on the same date, \$529 by commission of an offence under the Health Act and having been in possession of heroin, while not licensed or authorised under the Health Act.

Jack was found guilty of having had possession of heroin on January 17 for a purpose specified under the Health Act and having, between January 12 and January 18, permitted premises he occupied to be used for the sale of heroin.

The court was told that both men had been involved with selling heroin at the Gold Coast.

It was claimed Whitmore had brought the drug from Newcastle and Jack had assisted in the sale of the drug as a favour to Whitmore.

Jack did not receive any heroin or money for his assistance.

Mr. Justice Dunn said the quantity of the drug involved was very small, but it must be remembered that it was a clandestine and surreptitious trade and the drug was easily concealed.

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AUSTRALIA

DOCTOR APPEALS FOR LEGALIZATION OF HEROIN FOR MEDICAL USE

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Apr 79 p 3

[From Medical Correspondent Ron Hicks]

[Text]

A DOCTOR has called on the Government to allow the legal use of heroin for childbirth.

Dr James Smibert of East Melbourne says the qualities which make heroin a drug of addiction also make it an excellent aid for a difficult childbirth.

"It produces a feeling of well-being but more importantly, he says, its pain-killing action has a minimum effect on breathing compared with morphine and its therapeutic derivatives.

This is extremely important in childbirth where the main concern is to avoid depressing the breathing of the foetus, which may lead to brain damage or even death.

In a letter to the Medical Journal of Australia, Dr Smibert says: "It is inhumane to ban a legitimate use of a beneficial drug for one section of the community because another small section abuse it."

Dr Smibert also outlined other medical uses for heroin. He said that in the early 1950s, before it was banned, heroin was used in a linctus form to treat people with hacking coughs.

Dr Smibert said: "Nobody these days would request the unrestricted use of linctus heroin, although I can imagine that it would be useful for a dying patient with a hacking cough who could not get relief in any other way."

Another use of heroin, he said, would be to relieve the distress of a slow, painful death.

"One must admit that in some quarters people who are dying are completely unimportant. They will not vote at the next election!

"But ordinary common humanity demands that we give them everything that is available to relieve their distress and it can only be hoped that a little humanity may influence our governments to reverse their decisions to withhold heroin from those who need it."

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AUSTRALIA

CUSTOMS, SURVEILLANCE IN NORTHWEST TO BE UPGRADED

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 19 Apr 79 p 22

[Text]

The Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Fife, outlined moves to upgrade customs and surveillance activities off the North-West and northern coast when he opened a new customs house at Broome yesterday.

The \$360,000 building will provide modern facilities and accommodation for Bureau of Customs staff.

Mr Fife said that the opening of the new building was the latest in a series of initiatives by the Federal Government to stamp out the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs and other forms of smuggling.

High-speed, ocean-going customs launches designed specifically for surveillance and patrol work were now operating from Broome and Geraldton and another vessel was due to be transferred to Port Hedland in July.

Broome had also become a major centre in a newly commissioned radio communications network providing direct

links for land, sea and air patrols operating in the area.

"It is also expected that an aircraft on full-time charter for customs response and enforcement tasks will be available at Port Hedland in the next few months," he said.

"This aircraft will be one of three to be strategically located in northern Australia."

WORKLOAD

Mr Fife, who is making an extensive tour of customs outposts in northern WA, said that the workload of customs officers at Broome had increased considerably in the past few years.

The higher level of customs activity coincided with the growth of the beef and pearl-farming industries and the search for oil and gas on the North-West Shelf.

The new customs house would be able to handle the expected expansion in the area in the immediate future.

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AUSTRALIA

CONVICTED HEROIN TRAFFICKER DRAWS RECORD SENTENCE

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Apr 79 p 3

[Text] A drug sentence of 15 1/2 years' gaol with no minimum term was given yesterday to Domonick Mancini (25) for trafficking in heroin.

It is not Australia's longest drug sentence but would rank highest in minimum terms.

Last November a Sydney man described as a big drug wholesaler was sentenced to 20 years' gaol with a minimum term of 10 years before parole for offences involving heroin, cocaine and LSD.

Mr Justice Jones said in the Supreme Court that Mancini must be punished severely for "vile and detestable crimes" — the sentence must be a deterrent to Mancini and others. "There is room for no

more compassion for you than you showed for your victims", the judge told Mancini.

Mancini had been convicted of the major crimes of dealing in the killer drug heroin for commercial gain.

"People who commit such crimes show themselves to be cold-blooded criminals ruthlessly exploiting the weaknesses of others for their own gain," the judge said.

Mancini, car dealer, of First Avenue, Applecross, was convicted by a jury in February of possessing heroin with intent to sell or supply

it, supplying heroin at Applecross on September 14, and two similar counts at Perth on October 28.

JUST RESULT

The judge said that the two major counts of supplying warranted sentences in the upper half of the range up to the 25-year maximum gaol term prescribed, but he reduced them to produce an overall just result.

The street value of the heroin was reputed to be between \$23,000 and \$25,000, the judge said.

A minimum term be-

fore parole was inappropriate for Mancini because:

• He had previously been convicted of dealing in cannabis and gaol after saying he became a distributor because it was "easy money".

• While still on parole from that offence Mancini had business dealings with a known drug offender—he had taken over the man's used car business.

• After being arrested on the first of his present offences Mancini, while on bail, deliberately committed two similar crimes.

• When Mancini was released from prison it was likely he would be deported.

The judge said that Mancini, who was born in Naples, Italy, in 1954 and came to WA in 1983 with his family, had been warned when he was on parole from the cannabis offence about deportation.

(Reports Mr Justice Jones, Mr G. J. Scott for the crown, Mr B. J. Chisholm for Mancini.)

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AUSTRALIA

TEENAGER, OTHERS ON TRIAL FOR SMUGGLING HEROIN INTO PERTH

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Mar 79 p 22

[Text] An engaged couple planned a heroin-importing trip for a teenage girl and promised her \$1000 for bringing the drug into Australia, a crown prosecutor told the Supreme Court yesterday.

The girl was arrested when she passed through customs at Perth Airport with 100 grams of powder containing 27.5 grams of heroin, the prosecutor said.

Colleen Margaret Longmore (20), nursing aide of Windsor Avenue, Dianella, and Brian Anthony Ruane (24), carpenter, of Arnott Street, Trigg, pleaded not guilty to being knowingly concerned in the importation of heroin between July 15 and September 24 last year.

Mr E. M. Franklyn, QC for the crown, said that Longmore and Ruane approached Michelle Anne Weatherell (19) early in 1978 and asked her if she would make a trip to Asia to bring some heroin, and she later agreed.

On September 14 Weatherell had gone to Longmore's flat in Floreat, where Longmore gave her a return ticket to Penang and other travel documents. Weatherell had left that day.

Ruane had met Weatherell at Penang Airport and Ruane later bought nine sachets of heroin from a trishaw driver.

SUGGESTION

Before they left Perth Ruane had suggested to Weatherell that she should bring the heroin back into Australia, hidden in her vagina.

Mr Franklyn said that in Penang, Ruane repeated these instructions to Weatherell and he came home a few days before she did.

While they were in Penang, Ruane and Weatherell had made telephone calls to Longmore in her flat at Floreat.

After Ruane had left, Weatherell had asked Longmore to send her money to pay the bill for the hotel where they had stayed.

Mr Franklyn said that Weatherell returned to Perth early on September 24, and, during a personal search by a cus-

tom's officer, she was found to be carrying 108 grams of beige powder.

Analysis had shown it to contain 27.5 grams of heroin.

CONDOM

Weatherell had put the powder in a condom and secreted it in her vagina.

Narcotics Bureau officers told the court that Weatherell had hotel invoices bearing Ruane's name. They detailed telephone calls made to Longmore's phone number in Perth.

In a search of the flat occupied by Longmore and Ruane later that day narcotics Bureau officers had found other documents, including a notebook giving details of money sent to Weatherell in Penang.

The trial will continue today.

(Before Mr Justice Brinsford and 2 jury in the Supreme Court, Mr E. M. Franklyn QC, and Mr M. L. Roberts for the crown, Mr L. Wood for Ruane, Mr S. J. Sinclair for Miss Longmore.)

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AUSTRALIA

SOPHISTICATED SMUGGLING TECHNIQUES CAUSE PROBLEMS FOR CUSTOMS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Mar 79 p 14

[Text]

A magistrate said yesterday that the increasing number of people bringing drugs into Australia by putting them into condoms and swallowing or secreting them was causing problems for customs officers.

Magistrate T. R. Mc-

Guigan said it was very difficult for the officers to detect them short of a physical examination of

into the country inserted in his rectum.

He was dealing in the East Perth Court with a Mark Raymond Hinchcliffe (24), unemployed, of Forrest Street, Cottesloe, pleaded guilty to charges of importing and possessing heroin.

The court was told that he was arrested at Perth Airport early on March 18 after returning from an Asian holiday.

Mr B. Naughton, for Hinchcliffe, said the heroin was for Hinchcliffe's own use.

Hinchcliffe had bought 30 grams in Asia.

On the first charge Hinchcliffe was placed on a \$500 bond to be of good behaviour for three years, subject to his maintaining treatment for his addiction.

On the second charge he was fined \$700.

(Before Magistrate T. R. McGuigan. Mr B. Naughton for the Commonwealth, Mr B. Naughton for Hinchcliffe.)

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

ARRESTS IN IPSWICH--Ipswich--Detectives made a series of drug raids on houses in Ipswich last night. A police spokesman said heroin was involved. He said several people had been arrested and a number of charges had been laid.
[Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 21 Apr 79 p 12]

HOSPITAL ORDERLY REMANDED--A 27-year-old hospital orderly was remanded on bail totalling \$2350 when he appeared in East Perth Court yesterday on four charges including a drug offence. Wolf Raines Fehse, of Canterbury Terrace, East Victoria Park, is charged with two stealing offences, one of false representation to obtain a drug of addiction and one of assuming a false name. It is alleged that on April 6 Fehse stole a doctor's brief case at Manning and on April 9 at Hillarys stole a cardiac medical monitor and a medical bag. It is also alleged that on March 12 at Wembley Fehse used a false name to obtain a drug of addiction. Fehse was remanded till April 30. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Apr 79 p 58]

NEW ZEALANDERS JAILED--A judge said in Supreme Court yesterday it was a pity that it was not in his power to deport two men back to New Zealand to serve their sentences there. He sent four young people, including three New Zealanders to gaol for offences involving cannabis resin, which is classed the same as heroin under the Police Act. Iain David Smart (25), a contract draftsman, and Wendy Marie Stevens (23), both New Zealanders, and Paul Miovetis (20), night club proprietor, of Wanneroo Road Nollamara, were convicted of attempting to supply 500 capsules of cannabis resin on October 25 last year in Perth. Smart was also convicted of possessing 198 capsules with intent to sell and Miss Stevens's other two offences were possessing 26 capsules of cannabis resin and supplying one capsule to a taxi driver. The other New Zealander, Ross Gregory Kingston (25), was convicted of possessing 100 capsules of cannabis resin with intent to sell or supply it on October 25 and selling 500 capsules between October 21 and 16 last year. Kingston was sentenced to 6 1/2 years' gaol with a three-year minimum for his two offences and Smart received a six-year sentence with a 2 1/2-year minimum for his two offences. Miovetis received a three-year gaol sentence with minimum of 11 months for his offence and Miss Stevens 2 1/2 years with eight-month minimum for her three offences.
[Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Apr 79 p 24]

HASHISH BY MAIL--A man who posted 690 grams of cannabis resin (hashish) to Australia from Singapore was fined \$1600 in the Criminal Court yesterday. John Robert Ahlstrand, 30, plant operator, pleaded guilty to two charges of having imported more than a trafficable quantity of cannabis resin into Australia. The Commonwealth prosecutor (Mr. L. E. Norris) said the Crown did not contest Ahlstrand's claim that he imported the hashish for his own use. Mr. Norris said a Customs assessor had examined two parcels at Brisbane's Roma Street Mail Exchange last May 25. One parcel contained 316 grams of hashish and the other contained 374 grams. The drug was concealed in a bed sheet in one of the parcels and in a bedspread in the other. Both parcels were addressed to fictitious addresses, one care of Oakley Post Office and the other care of Gatton Post Office. Mr. Justice Dunn fined Ahlstrand \$800 on each of the two charges and allowed him until December 31 to pay. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 6 Apr 79 p 10]

CALL FOR DRUGS BILL--Adelaide: Legislation based on knowledge concerning the effects of drugs on driving was called for yesterday at the final meeting of the sixth national symposium of the forensic sciences. The chief of the forensic chemis division of the Government Chemical Laboratories in Perth, Mr. V. J. McLinden, said that more people who were obviously unfit to drive had blood-alcohol levels of nil or a reading too low to account for their condition. It was in the public's interest to give the police power to penalise drivers who had used drugs, he said. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Mar 79 p 8]

NEW SOUTH WALES DRUG REPORT--The date for the presentation of the report by the NSW Royal Commission into drug trafficking has been extended to June 30. The Premier, Mr Wran, had asked the commission to present its findings by March 30 but this had proved an impossible task, Mr John Cook, a commission official, said yesterday. Mr Cook said the report was certain to be ready by the end of June. The inquiry, which was conducted by Mr Justice Woodward, was set up in August, 1977. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 3 Apr 79 p 3]

HEMP NURSERY FOUND--North Coast police have discovered a huge nursery for Indian hemp plants protected by anti-aircraft netting and camouflage paint in a rugged eucalypt forest 10 kilometres west of Tabulam. The nursery contained nearly 1,400 potted plants, some a metre high. Detectives were questioning at least five men at Casino last night in connection with the discovery. In the nursery area police found hundreds of metres of expensive irrigation hose and a hut clad with plastic that had been expertly painted in camouflage colours of green and brown. Police said the nursery would have been almost impossible to see from the air. The hut contained enough food for several adults for a number of weeks. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 4 Apr 79 p 3]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

THAI NARCOTICS CONTROL MISSION VISITS BURMA

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 20 May 79 p 1

[Text] Rangoon, 19 May--A Thai narcotics control mission headed by Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command Headquarters General Saiyud Kerdphol visited Rangoon from 17 to 19 May.

General Saiyud Kerdphol was accompanied by Police Major-General Pow Sarasin of the Narcotics Control Board, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Central Intelligence Mr Piya Chakkphark; General Staff Officer attached to the Directorate of Joint Operations Col Somsak Srisupandit; Chief of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board Mr Among Termpanpun; and Chief of Co-ordination and Evaluation Division of the ONCB Mr Aran Suwanbupha.

The mission, which arrived in Rangoon to discuss Thai-Burma narcotics control measures and matters of mutual interest, accompanied by Thai Ambassador to Burma Mr Thep Devakula, paid a courtesy call on Chief of Staff of the Defence Services General Thura Kyaw Htin, Military Assistant to the Chairman of the Council of State Brig-Gen Tin Oo and Chief of Intelligence of the National Intelligence Bureau U Lay Maung at 3 pm on 17 May.

General Saiyud Kerdphol and members of his mission also called on Chairman of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control Brig-Gen Sein Lwin, Vice-Chairman Maj-Gen Aye Ko and Secretary U Ohn Kyi at 10 am on 18 May.

Later at 2 pm, the Thai narcotics control mission held discussions with Secretary of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control U Ohn Kyi and members of the CCDAC Chief of Intelligence of the National Intelligence Bureau U Lay Maung, Director-General of the People's Police Force U Thein Aung, Deputy Director of the Directorate of Defence Services Intelligence Lt-Col Kan Nyunt, Deputy Director-General of the People's Police Force Lt-Col Hla Tin, and Deputy Director-General of the Customs Department Maj Kyi Swe.

General Saiyud Kerdphol and members of his mission returned to Thailand at 8 am on 19 May.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

DRUG PEDDLERS NABBED IN RANGOON AREA

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 21 May 79 p 1

[Text] Two alleged drug addicts who failed to receive treatment were arrested by police Monday and booked under Section 14(b) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

The two young men were identified as Sein Kadone alias Sein Win of Latha Township, residing at the corner of Maha Bandoola and 21st Streets and Tin Aung alias Mahmood of 28th Street, Pabedan Township.

Similarly, police seized a packet of heroin worth K 100 from Tin Soe of 1st Lane, Natchaung Street, Tanwe, Monday morning. The seizure was made at the corner of Maha Bandoola and Maung Taulay Streets. Shwe Than of Kyaukmyaung Bazaar Road, who was together with Tin Soe, was also arrested.

Police also seized two packets of heroin worth K 25 each from a young man at the corner of Merchant and 30th Streets. The young man later identified as Kyaw Win was arrested by police.

The three, Tin Soe, Shwe Than and Kyaw Win were handed over to Pabedan police.

Police are taking action against them under Sections 6(b) (possession) and 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Mergui

Mergui, 13 May--Two youths who were taking heroin were caught red handed by the working people at Myothit Ward here on 11 May and were handed over to the authorities concerned.

The working people led by U Hla Maung, acting on information, raided the house of Ko Maung Win in Myothit Ward and found Soe Win of Tavoyasu Ward and Thein Aung of Kangyi Ward, taking heroin.

The working people also seized a small quantity of heroin and paraphernalia for taking narcotic drugs from them and handed them over to police.

Police have booked Soe Win, Thein Aung as well as house owner Ko Maung Win, from whose house the heroin was seized, under Sections 6(b) (possession) and 10(b) (sale) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.--(240)

CSO: 5300

BURMA

DRUG PUSHERS, ADDICTS NABBED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 24 May 79 p 1

[Text] Rangoon, 19 May--A police party headed by Sub-Inspector U Tin Oo, this evening seized heroin worth K 500 from three men.

The three men who were arrested are identified as Ibraheim (26) of No 138, 30th Street, Khaja (23) of No 35, 53rd Street and Anku alias Tin Oo (22) of Kan Street, Flaing Township.

Two packets of heroin were seized from Ibraheim while he was selling them to Khaja. A penicillin bottle filled with heroin was also seized from Anku alias Tin Oo who was found together with two others.

Pabedan police are taking action against the three men under Sections 6(b) (possession), 10(b) (sale), 11 (abatement) and 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Similarly the Railway Police seized packets of raw opium weighing two viss and 30 ticals from a passenger arriving from Mandalay on 18 May morning. The man was later identified as Ko Thaung Pe alias Ko Ya of Sagaing West village.--(290)

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--Rangoon, 18 May--At 0745 today, as the Mandalay-Rangoon express train No 6 entered Rangoon railway station, private Ko Ye Myint of the Railways Police searched a passenger--Ko Thaung Pe, alias Ko Yar, of Anauk village in Sagaing--and found from the passenger's handbag two bales of opium weighing 2.30 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] and worth about 5,000 kyats. The passenger was arrested and sent to the railways police station. [Text] [Tangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 19 May 79 p 7 BK]

HEROIN ARRESTS--Mergui, 12 May--Acting on a tipoff, station officer U Nyunt Tin of Mergui police station and a party, with the assistance from ward people's councillors, yesterday raided the residence of Maung Win in Myothit ward of Mergui. Maung Win, Thein Aung of Kangyi Ward and U Win of Tavoyasu Ward were found smoking No 3 heroin. A packet of No 3 heroin and heroin smoking paraphernalia were also seized from them. The three heroin users were charged under Sections 6.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 19 May 79 p 6 BK]

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INDONESIA

DRUG ROUTE FROM MALAYSIA TO BAGAN SIAPI-API

Jakarta Sinar Harapan Minggu in Indonesian 18 Mar 79 p 2

[Text] Police Lieutenant Colonel Drs Madra Sujat Maningadi, chief of the Intelpam Section, Police Region Command IV, Riau, told Sinar Harapan Minggu that thus far, the city of Bagan Siapi-api had not been purged of opium smokers, particularly among older Chinese.

He noted that it would be possible to eradicate opium smoking in Bagan Siapi-api entirely in 10-20 years, if the youth do not follow in the footsteps of their parents.

Lieutenant Colonel Moeis Weka, commander of Police Area 403, Bengkalis, who was contacted by Sinar Harapan Minggu, said that generally, opium smokers in Bagan Siapi-api were older people.

A Sinar Harapan Minggu correspondent who visited Bagan Siapi-api noted that opium entered the city illegally from the island of Ketam, Malaysia.

According to information from local residents, a network for smuggling narcotics and opium has operated for some time, from Ketam Island-Jemur Island-Panipahan-Halang Island-Bagan Siapi-api.

An estimated 1.2 tons of narcotics and opium enter Riau each year, and Bagan Siapi-api and its environs are a fertile area for illegal trade.

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JAPAN

KYUSHU FISHERMAN ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING STIMULANTS

Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 25 May 79 p 2

[Text] Fukuoka (Kyodo)--The Kyushu Regional Narcotic Investigators Office Tuesday arrested a fisherman from Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, charging that he smuggled stimulant drugs received from a South Korean fishing boat at a rendezvous in the Korea Strait.

Arrested was Hiroshi Yamaguchi, 49, a fisherman of Kamiagata on the island. The office also confiscated 1.1 kg of stimulant drugs worth ¥330 million on the street.

Yamaguchi allegedly told the office that he left a port in Kamiagata on a two-ton fishing boat in mid-May and received 1.1 kg of pure stimulant drug from a South Korean fishing boat at a point about one hour from the port.

At about 3 p.m. Monday, the fisherman met Tadahiko Morofuji, 60, a fishmonger of Daihaku-machi, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka, and asked him to find buyers for the drugs, the office said. The fishmonger was arrested later.

Yamaguchi told the office that he had debts of nearly ¥50 million and wanted to make money through selling stimulant drugs.

He gave the investigators the names of two Koreans he had contacted in the course of the deal.

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JAPAN

BRIEFS

HEMP, AMPHETAMINES SEIZED--Tokyo, 25 May, KYODO--Police reported Friday the arrest of 20 men including a former member of a popular singers group on charges of violating the hemp control and the stimulant drugs control laws. Police also seized about 3 kilograms of hemp, worth yen 9 million, and 14 grams of amphetamines, worth yen 4.2 million in street value. The arrested included Wizo Kanasaki, 30, of Shinjuku Ward, former member of the "Blue Comets," Shinji Tokai, 22, of Nagoya, a dealer in sculptures, and 18 others. Kanasaki bought 1 gram of stimulant for yen 15,000 from one of the arrested for his own use 18 April at his home, police said. Tokai supplied 150 grams of hemp to one of the others last December, police said. [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 25 Jun 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

LIANG WEIPAN ADDRESSES CLASS OF DRUG CONTROL ADVISERS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 20 Mar 79 p 3

[Article: "Elimination of Drug Pushers and Drug Smuggling Activity Requires International Cooperation, Liang Weipan Pointed Out at Opening Ceremony of a Training Class"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 19 Mar--Drug pushing is an international activity. To eliminate this problem, close international cooperation is necessary. This country has been menaced by the drug problem, and it has taken steps to strengthen international coordination and contacts in order to more effectively carry out the battle against drug smuggling.

The vice minister of finance, Dr Nadu Liang Weipan [2733 4850 3140], expressed this opinion this morning at the opening ceremony of a "short course for drug control advisers" sponsored by the Malacca Imperial Customs Officers Training Academy.

He said that this "short course for the drug control advisers," which lasts 2 weeks, is the first of its kind offered in this country, although several short drug control courses were offered for the benefit of junior and senior customs officers in the past. These courses were sponsored by the U.S. Customs Office.

There is no doubt that we face a very serious drug problem today. It is not as simple as the opium problem we faced a hundred years ago. The problem we face today is extremely severe: the drugs involved are extremely potent and possess greater destructive force, and the victims are our youths, who are the future pillars of the state. Most of the drug users are between 15 and 29 years of age. Therefore, it is not an overstatement to say that drug destroys the pillars of the state.

To date we have identified 36,000 drug users in this country. According to a UN report, only one-tenth of all drug users are ever discovered. If so, the total number of drug users in this country is approximately 360,000.

Even so, waging war against the drug pusher and drug user is still very complicated and difficult. Officers engaged in the treatment of drug problems must further strengthen their ability so that they can wage the battle against drug problems more effectively. The important role played by the Imperial Malaysia Customs Office is very well known, and I shall not re-iterate it here. This office has been engaged in the national as well as the international campaign to wipe out drug problems, and its achievements have many witnesses.

Every day, in various parts of this country, customs officers are confiscating large quantities of drugs. This accomplishment is proof that our struggle against drug problems has progressed significantly. In 1978 our customs office confiscated large quantities of various types of drugs, including unprocessed and processed opium, morphine, heroin, marihuana, etc. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the officers of the Imperial Customs Office for their diligence and dedication to work and their morale in the fight against this dangerous enemy.

The drug problem today has fast become an international one. Therefore, close international cooperation is mandatory if we are to solve this problem. Having been hurt by drugs, Malaysia has already taken steps to strengthen international coordination and contacts in order to facilitate more effective implementation of the fight against drug smuggling.

The Malaysia Customs Office is presently engaged in a campaign, jointly with the United States, Australia and Germany, to stop the passage of drugs through this country. Domestically, the Customs Office is working in cooperation with the police and the Central Drug Control Bureau to stop the spread of drugs. Although we have achieved significant victories in this battle, we should never be selfsatisfied. We must remain alert all the time.

We must continue to intercept the flow of drugs at every port on the shores of this country. We must also apply the law severely to large drug pushers. Nevertheless, the drug pushers seem to know all the tricks, hundreds of new tricks appear, and drug users are spreading. Therefore, customs officers must be aware of the constantly changing conditions and understand the newest methods of treating the drug problem.

As such, customs officers must constantly acquire new knowledge of the field so that they can carry out their duties more effectively.

In view of this, since 1973 the U.S. Government, through its Customs Office, has provided the Imperial Malaysia Customs Office with training courses related to drug problems. In addition, since 1974 many officers of the U.S. Customs Office have come to this academy and taught courses related to drug petrels and drug control to junior as well as senior officers of our Customs Office.

I must point out here that several customs officers have been to the United States to take courses related to the training of dogs for drug patrol and management. On their return home these officers become the core of the first canine drug patrol unit established by the Customs Office to deal with the problem of drug smuggling. The U.S. Government very generously gave us the first few dogs so that we could organize this new unit. I am very happy to point out to you that this unit has already made significant progress. Recently a dog by the name of Dinny detected a record-breaking quantity--52 pounds--of heroin.

On behalf of our government, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the U.S. government, and the U.S. Customs Office in particular, for its past and present help and cooperation.

Although the U.S. Government has, domestically as well as abroad, provided us with several training courses, the number of officers who have received this training remains rather small, especially in view of the enormous and serious problems we face today. Therefore, the U.S. Customs Office has sponsored this 2-week "short course for drug control advisers."

Senior customs officers from various parts of this country are here today to participate in this training course. The purpose of the program is to maintain a large number of trained officers for drug patrol and control. At the same time, taking advantage of this opportunity, we would like to prepare more advisers who, in turn, will instruct other officers and prepare them for the battle against the drug pushers and drug smugglers.

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CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

SYMPOSIUM ON PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUGS HELD

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 27 Feb 79 p 18

[Article: "Minister of Information Mohamed bin Rahmat Declares that Drug Abuse Is Sickness That Destroys the Individual and Injures Society"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 26 Feb--The minister of information, Datuk Sri Mohamed bin Rahmat, said today that drug abuse is a dreadful social disease. This disease is capable not only of destroying the body of the drug user but also, if allowed to reach uncontrollable proportions, of destroying an entire society.

Nadu Mohamolamo spoke this morning at the Meilun Hotel when he presided over the opening ceremony of a "Symposium on Antidrug Propaganda Methods."

Nadu Mohamolamo said that the government's mass propaganda media will be utilized extensively to assist the launching of the antidrug campaign. The government hopes that all organizations concerned, governmental and private, will gear up for this campaign, produce results and thus benefit society.

According to data gathered by the government, the number of drug abuse cases increased 12 percent in 1978. The total number of verified drug users from 1970 to 1978 was 36,000, and in the opinion of experts the total number of drug abusers is at least 250,000.

However, the supply of drugs does not seem to slacken one bit, although 6,216 drug pushers were arrested during the period from January to September 1978, and 61.345 grams of morphine, 672 grams of unprocessed opium, 96.626 grams of processed opium, 61.513 grams of heroin, 94.61 grams of marihuana and 33,459 marihuana plants were discovered and confiscated.

The increase in the quantity of confiscated drugs reflects the higher efficiency of the law enforcement agency as well as the greater quantity of drugs in circulation.

According to government statistics, 23 percent of the drug users are in the 15-19 age group, 48 percent are in the 19-20 age group, 2 percent are in the 25-29 age group and 7 percent are in the 30-34 age group. The unemployed account for the largest proportion, 39 percent, while laborers account for 34 percent and store clerks 6 percent. Sixty percent of all drug users became addicted under the influence of friends, 28 percent wanted to get high, 11 percent just wanted to try the taste and subsequently became hooked, 6 percent had emotional problems, and 4 percent of the users got into the habit unintentionally.

Mohamed bin Rahmat urged that the mass propaganda media use the most effective means to wage war on drug abuse.

The fight against drug abuse is often ineffective because prominent members of society pay no attention to the matter or, worse, resist and hinder its progress because they don't believe that their offspring or relatives can become drug addicts.

The mass propaganda media can play an important role in this area. They can awaken the masses as well as prominent figures and lead young men to become useful citizens.

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CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

ILLEGAL LABORATORIES CAPABLE OF PROCESSING HEROIN OF HIGHEST QUALITY

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 14 Mar 79 p 4

[Article: "Layishiyeting Disclosed That Some Illegal Laboratories in This Country Controlled by the Drug Pusher Groups Are Capable of Processing Heroin of the Highest Quality"]

[Text] Fuyong, 13 Mar--The Senzhou minister of interior and national chairman of the Association for Drug Abuse Prevention, Datuk Layishiyeting, disclosed today that some illegal laboratories in this country controlled by the drug pusher groups are capable of processing heroin of the highest quality.

He said that these illegal laboratories controlled by the drug pusher groups are equipped with the most modern equipment for processing high-grade heroin.

He added that the authority concerned in the Bindao area has seized some No 5 heroin which is sold only on the market in this country. This No 5 heroin first appeared on the market only 6 months ago.

Datuk Layishiyeting disclosed this to the news media this morning after presiding over the first meeting of the Senzhou Association for Drug Abuse Prevention held here in the district action room.

Illegal Laboratories Scattered Around Northern Part of Peninsula

He told the reporters that there are still some illegal laboratories scattered around in the northern part of peninsula, but they are not located in any of the larger cities.

Since 1976 the authority concerned has successfully destroyed from six to eight such illegal laboratories.

He pointed out that there is no doubt about the existence of these illegal laboratories. The authority concerned has known that unprocessed opium is being smuggled into this country and that what is smuggled out of this country has already been turned into heroin.

Datuk Layishiyeting urged that the government authority concerned take the fullest measures to locate and destroy these illegal laboratories controlled by the drug pusher groups and to thus eliminate a great harm to citizens.

He also disclosed that the amount of drugs seized abroad which originated in this country is gradually diminishing. Today the drug pushers in America and Europe can still get their supply from the Middle East countries.

He said that a decrease in the quantity of drugs exported from this country is mainly a result of the strict measures taken by the authority concerned of our government in controlling smuggling on our borders.

Agree To Build Drug Addict Rehabilitation Centers Everywhere

Datuk Layishiyeting said that the main problem this country faces today is the steady inflow of drugs from the Jilandan district. As a result, there are more drugs in this country today, especially among registered students.

Datuk Layishiyating announced this morning in the district action room, while presiding over the first meeting of the Senzhou Association for Drug Abuse Prevention, that the Federal Finance Office has agreed to establish, in various parts of this country, centers for drug addict rehabilitation and medical care.

He said that the government is building these rehabilitation centers in order to provide treatment and help rehabilitate drug addicts, who are gaining in numbers in this country.

He went on to say that the rehabilitation center built by the National Bureau of Social Welfare can only admit temporarily approximately 550 drug addicts for treatment, while there are altogether approximately 36,000 drug addicts in this country today.

He said that with the agreement of the Federal Finance Office a number of rehabilitation centers will be built all over the country. The rehabilitation and medical treatment center which will soon be completed in Xuelane-Denjiu can treat from 1,500 to 2,000 patients.

He told the reporters that 327 drug users were arrested in Senzhou last year. There were no students among them. However, the majority of approximately 159 were unemployed. The number of drug users arrested in 1977 was 240.

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CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

DRUG ADDICT REHABILITATION CENTER TO BE BUILT AT LONGXI

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 6 Mar 79 p 9

[Article: "Hema Revealed That Xuezhou Government Agreed To Donate Land in Longxi for Construction of Drug Addict Rehabilitation Center at a Cost of Several Million Yuan; Work to be Completed in 1-2 Years"]

[Text] Basheng, 5 Mar--The Xuezhou government has agreed to donate a piece of land, 400 mu in area, in Longxi prefecture to the Ministry of Interior for the construction of a rehabilitation center for drug addicts. This rehabilitation center, costing several million yuan, will be a national rehabilitation center for drug addicts. Construction has already begun, and the work is expected to be completed in 1-2 years.

Xuezhou Interior Minister Nadu Hema made the announcement yesterday when he presided over a ceremony opening a day rehabilitation center for drug addicts located here.

He also said that the Xuezhou government will build two more day rehabilitation centers at Moli and Badaling.

He added that cases of drug addiction have increased significantly in the Xuezhou area recently. Comparing the 936 cases last year with the 108 cases in 1974, there was almost a tenfold increase. The number of drug pushers also increased from 280 in 1975 to 615 in 1977. During the same period, 622 drug pushers were arrested abroad.

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THAILAND

WELL ORGANIZED THAI-AUSTRALIAN DRUG LINKS REVEALED

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 6 Apr 79 p 6

[From Neil Kelly]

[Text]

BANGKOK. — Drug links between Australia and Thailand are bigger and better organised than most people thought possible, according to police evidence at the first day of the Hayward-Fellows-Sinclair trial.

Much of that evidence cannot be published in Australia at this stage for legal reasons.

Police Major Virat Chutimit, who visited Australia last year, said in evidence that one of the accused Australians, bar owner William Sinclair, 68, was the head of the ring.

He said other Australians and Thais were involved, too. They were associates of Sinclair in a Bangkok company called Watergate and Co.

Major Virat named two other Australians involved as Tony Douglas who operates two Bangkok bars, and Arthur Stanley "Ned" Smith, of Sydney.

He gave evidence of the arrest of the three Australians last October.

Later, they were charged with illegal possession, for sale and export, of 8.4 kilograms of top grade heroin.

The heroin was worth

about \$22,000 in Bangkok and about \$5 million in Australia.

Sinclair has pleaded not guilty to all charges, Hayward and Fellows pleaded guilty to illegal possession, but not guilty to the more serious charge of attempted sale and export.

Kitti Imsap, a Bangkok taxi driver, is charged with the same offences. He pleaded not guilty.

Major Virat said information from Australia supplied to him by the Australian Embassy convinced him that Hayward and Fellows came to Bangkok from Sydney last October to buy drugs.

Major Virat had completed his evidence but had not been cross-examined by the four defence lawyers when the court adjourned until Tuesday.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HONG KONG CHINESE, TAIWANESE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Initial Arrests

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 May 79 pp 1,3 BK

[Article by Punmarie Sumondis]

[Text]

THAI narcotics police and US Drug Enforcement Administration agents said they smashed an international drug trafficking gang and seized 13.45 kilogrammes of No. 3 "brown sugar" heroin in a major narcotics bust yesterday.

Caught in the police raids were four Hong Kong Chinese, including two alleged internationally-reputed drug traffickers, three Taiwanese crew members of a Panamanian freighter, one Hainanese and a Thai of Chinese descent.

The nine suspects, who have been initially charged with possessing heroin for sale and attempted smuggling, were identified as Pak Yok Lin, alias Kwan Wen Peng, Chueng Ah Kai, Ngo Yong Heng (alias Hui Pok), Ming Hen, Chun Chung Tzow, Tsai Fu Tung, Lu Chun Ya, Wong Weng Yue and Vichai sae Koo (alias Jin Ping).



Five members of an alleged heroin syndicate, together with drugs seized when the men were arrested, are identified as, from left, Taiwanese crewmen Tsai Fu Tung, Lu Chun Ya and Pak Yok Lin, Hong Kong Chinese Haw Wong Weng Yue, and Thai-Chinese Vichai sae Koo, alias Jin Ping.

Pak Yok Lin, one of the alleged kingpins of the gang, was arrested by Thai police in May 1976 in Bangkok in connection with 4.45 kilograms of No. 3 heroin hidden in a golf bag, which was intercepted before being smuggled out of Don Muang Air Port by a courier. But the case against him was dropped two months later.

Thai Narcotics Suppression Centre agents and DEA officials, however, kept close watch on the alleged drug king and later heard he had joined another alleged drug trafficker in Hong Kong, Chueng Ah Kai, who was said to operate a drug syndicate that stretches from Hong Kong and Thailand to Europe, the United States and Australia.

The narcotics agents say they discovered that Pak Yok Lin had slipped out of Thailand following his release two years ago,

and later secretly re-entered the country, living quietly with the Haw Chinese in Tambon Mae Kham of Chiang Rai Province under the alias of Kwan Wen Peng.

When Chueng Ah Kai and associates flew to Bangkok from the Crown Colony, allegedly to meet with Pak Yok Lin and others, they were all placed under close surveillance. A Panamanian freighter "The Kindliness", which is currently docked mid-river near the Klong Tuey port, and is suspected of being used as a narcotics carrier, was also closely watched.

After discovering that a meeting was held yesterday at a house rented by Pak Yok Lin in Srinakorn housing estate, Thungmahamek area, a team of Narcotics Suppression Centre policemen, led by Assistant Commissioner of the Central Investigation

Bureau, Pol Maj Gen Chak Laksanaboonsong, rushed to the site to monitor activities from a safe distance.

Meanwhile, another team of police was stationed at the Klong Tuey port, Vichai and the three Taiwanese crew members showed up at about 2 p.m. and were arrested by the waiting policemen. An amount of heroin hidden in joss-stick packages was allegedly found in their possession.

Shortly afterwards, the police team raided Pak's rented house and arrested five other suspects, including Pak and Chueng Ah Kai. Another amount of heroin was seized, police say. Equipment to make false-bottomed luggage and two false-bottomed cases, and several documents about drug trading correspondence were found in the house, police claimed.

Two More Suspects

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 May 79 p 1 BK

[Text]

TWO Hong Kong Chinese, including a woman, were arrested yesterday after being implicated by nine other suspects of a heroin smuggling ring that was broken by Narcotics Suppression Police on Monday.

Police said Tung Tiew Meng and Mrs Den Lee Wong were picked up from their Silom area apartment where another two kilos of No. 3 "brown sugar" heroin was found, raising to 15.45 kilos the total amount of heroin seized from the eleven-member gang.

If convicted, the eleven suspects could be sentenced either to death or life in jail under Article 66 of Narcotics Act

1976 which went into effect on April 28.

On Monday, police arrested the alleged leaders of the international drug-smuggling group, Pak Yok Lin and Chueng Ah Kai, along with two other Hong Kong Chinese, Ngo Yong Heng and Mong Heng Po, a Haw Chinese, Wong Weng Yue, a Thai-Chinese, Vichai sae Koo (alias Jin Ping) and three Taiwanese crewmen of the Panamanian freighter, "Kindliness", Chun Chung Tzow, Tsai Fu Tung and Lu Chun Ya.

Police said they had arrested Pak Yok Lin on May 16, 1976, at Don Muang airport after 4.45 kilos of No. 4 heroin was

found hidden in a golf bag.

But, they said, the case against Pak and another Hong Kong Chinese, Mak Tsun Hung was dropped two months later.

Mak was extradited to Vancouver in August, 1976, and is serving a 40-year jail term on charges of smuggling heroin into Canada.

After his charge was dropped, Pak Yok Lin reportedly left the country. Police said he had later re-entered Thailand and lived quietly with the Haw Chinese in Tambon Mae Kham of Chiang Rai District under the alias of Kwan Wen Peng.

THAILAND

DUTCHMAN FREED AS MENTALLY INCOMPETENT

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 79 p 5 BK

[Text]

A DUTCH national sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for heroin smuggling was yesterday acquitted by the Supreme Court on grounds of mental incapacity.

Piet Van Breevoort (50) was arrested on February 7, 1977 in the transit lounge of Don Muang Airport. Officials discovered 900 grammes of No 3 "brown sugar" heroin in his overcoat.

At the initial hearing, Breevoort testified that he had been duped into carrying the heroin, and claimed that he was mentally subnormal. He produced a medical certificate which declared he was below average intelligence.

He told the Criminal and Appeal courts that

two Dutchmen had asked him to travel with them to Paris and Hong Kong, promising to provide clothing and all expenses.

Before leaving Hong Kong for Paris via Bangkok, the two men put some packages into a secret pocket in the lining of Breevoort's overcoat and told him they contained diamonds.

Breevoort told the court he honestly believed it was diamonds he was carrying.

The Criminal and Appeal courts, however, sentenced him to 20 years.

The Supreme Court ruled that with his low IQ rate, Breevoort could be easily cheated, and he had no intention of trafficking heroin.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HONG KONG WOMAN SENTENCED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 May 79 p 5 BK

[Text]

THE Appeals Court yesterday sentenced a Hong Kong Chinese woman to 13 years' imprisonment for possessing heroin for sale and attempting to smuggle it out of the country.

The court added two years to the Criminal Court's earlier verdict under which Mrs Chow Yau Tai (42) was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment for possessing 1,933 grammes of No. 4 heroin.

The Criminal Court had first handed down a 22-year term against Mrs Chow Yau Tai for possessing and attempting to smuggle the heroin from Thailand to Hong Kong.

But the term was reduced by half after the woman pleaded guilty.

However, the public prosecutor took the case to the Appeals Court over

charges of possessing the heroin with intent to sell.

The court then found her guilty on three charges and sentenced her to 26 years' imprisonment. The term was halved after she pleaded guilty.

Mrs Chow was arrested on April 22, 1977 at Don Muang airport when Customs officials uncovered the heroin hidden in her suitcase while she was about to board a flight to Hong Kong.

Her suspected accomplice, also a Hong Kong Chinese, was arrested too but charges against him were dropped.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

NARATHIWAT HEROIN ARREST--Three men were arrested yesterday after police allegedly caught them exchanging a packet containing one kilogramme of No 4 heroin on the beach of Narathiwat province's Muang district. The men, Surachai sae Dan, 44, U-Peng sae Teao, 28, and Santi sae Ngow, 37, were arrested after waiting police allegedly saw Santi receiving the heroin from the other two men. The men are alleged to have confessed to the charges. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 May 79 p 3 BK]

FRENCHMEN HELD IN CHIANG MAI--Two Frenchmen were arrested in a Chiang Mai hotel yesterday with 304 grammes of No 4 first grade heroin filled in 13 condoms. Police said Denis Jean Bruno Ury and Yves Ruillier, both 25, were heavy heroin addicts. The condoms packed with heroin were found hidden behind the radio in room No 242 of Prince Hotel where the pair was staying. The arrest was made by the northern narcotics suppression unit which was informed that the two Frenchmen had been in Chiang Mai for quite some time allegedly buying heroin to smuggle it out of the country. Both men are alleged to have admitted being heroin addicts. They initially pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing heroin for sale filed against them by police. They were detained for further questioning. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 May 79 p 3 BK]

SWISS, BRITON ADDICTS--Two foreigners were arrested Friday on charges of possessing heroin following a police raid on a house in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, it was learnt yesterday. The two men, 24-year-old Bergaschi Giangcuig, a Swiss, and Michael Joseph, a 27-year-old Briton, were arrested allegedly while in the act of injecting heroin into their arms. The police raid on Fidoust House on Charoenraj road at about 2 p.m. Friday also resulted in the seizure of five grammes of cooked opium and 15 grammes of No 4 heroin. The other foreigners who were in the house fled when the police arrived. The two suspects reportedly admitted being addicted to heroin for more than five years. They said they had come to Chiang Mai several times to get their requirements of the drug "which is easily obtainable and of good quality." Police also ordered the closure of the house after arresting its owner, Somchai Nanarichit, 29 and fining him 2,000 baht for illegally accommodating people. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 May 79 p 3 BK]

FRENCH SMUGGLERS' APPEAL REJECTED--The Appeals Court yesterday upheld the conviction by the Criminal Court of two Frenchmen on charges of possessing and attempting to smuggle 82.22 grammes of heroin out of the country. They were sentenced to two years and 8 months imprisonment each. The two Frenchmen, Giordano Raymond (23) and Inaydt Jean Jacques (25) were arrested at Don Muang Airport on March 21 last year with the heroin. They pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing heroin but denied the charge of attempting to smuggle it out of the country. The Criminal Court found both guilty on both charges and initially sentenced each of them to four years imprisonment. The court later reduced their jail term by one-third because of their guilty plea. [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 May 79 p 5 BK]

CHIANG MAI HEROIN ARRESTS--A woman and a man were arrested yesterday morning by the narcotics suppression unit of the Border Patrol Police with 350 grammes of No 4 heroin in their possession. The police team led by Lt Suwat Pilarak arrested Mrs Amporn Boonlert (30) in front of a shop on Keo Nawarat Road in Muang District. She reportedly told police that she bought the heroin from Amnuey Chanthathong, a resident of Sarapee District in Chiang Mai. The police team rushed to Amney's house and found in his possession 30,000 baht in cash which Amporn claimed she paid him. He admitted his guilt, police said. The pair was charged with possessing heroin for sale. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 May 79 p 3 BK]

DRUG PEDDLER SENTENCED--The Criminal Court yesterday sentenced a 27-year-old Hong Kong resident to 15 years in jail on charge of possessing heroin for distribution and acquitted two other Thais arrested on the same charge. Mr Tang Kai Wong was arrested in a hotel room in Bangkok in November, 1977 with eight bags of heroin, weighing 2,715 grammes, worth about 81,450 baht. Police later arrested Lek Udompanya, 66, and Yongyuth Minprayoon, 52, at their residences for implication in the case. The court, however, decided that there was not enough evidence to substantiate the charge against the two Thais. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 23 May 79 p 3 BK]

HEROIN SEIZED IN CHON BURI--Chon Buri--A kilogramme of No. 4 heroin was seized and three suspected drug traffickers arrested when police raided a house in Muang District last night. Bank notes totalling 125,640 baht and 240 US dollars were also seized. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 May 79 p 1 BK]

HEROIN SEIZED IN CHIANG RAI--Pol Maj Suraphon Sangkhakon, inspector of Mae Sai District Police Station in Chiang Rai, learned that about 20 merchants had slipped into Burma to buy a huge amount of heroin and opium for resale in Bangkok. He thus organized a group of 40 policemen to intercept the merchants at Pha Mi hill at 1430 on 20 May. However, the merchants knew of the interception plan in advance and managed to escape, leaving behind 20 bags of number 4 "Super" brand heroin weighing 6,600 grams, 13 bags of raw opium weighing 31.310 grams [number as published] and a bag of number 3 heroin weighing 820 grams. The items, valued at about 50 million baht, were confiscated by the policemen. [Text] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 23 May 79 p 16 BK]

HOUSEHOLD RAIDED--Pol Lt Col Prachot Kaiyunsen, deputy superintendent of Provincial Police Region 1, learned from investigation that a house located at 674/3 Thepprasat Lane in central district of Chon Buri was a main heroin outlet in the eastern region. He led a group of policemen to search the house on 22 May at 2200 and found 600 grams of number 4 heroin and 125,700 baht in cash there. Koson Chanthana, the owner of the house; Suda Sae U, Koson's wife; and Praphon Suksawang, Koson's employee were arrested and turned over to the local policy authority. [Text] [Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 23 May 79 p 16 BK]

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

BURG REPORTS DRUGS ARE 'BIG BUSINESS'

Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 28 May 79 p 8

[Text] TEL AVIV. — The drug racket in Israel has become "big business," with estimated annual sales of about IL1,800m. (one and a half billion). Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Interior and Police, told members of the Israel Insurance Association on Thursday.

Dr. Burg, who had been asked why the police don't crack down on burglaries — which are steadily rising and which force the insurance companies to pay out tremendous sums — pointed out that a problem just as pressing was that of soft and hard drugs. "When you have a burglary, the victim comes running to the police to complain. But when a person of his own free will buys drugs, he does everything possible to avoid the police, although he is victimizing himself in the worst possible fashion. And the seller, who makes tremendous profits, is certainly not going to help the police," Burg said.

To the "Iranian connection" and the "French connection" in drug smuggling had recently been added the "UN connection," with 68 kilograms of pure opium being confiscated by the police last week, he said.

Drug smuggling and organized crime ("I was one of the first to admit that we have organized crime"), were hard to wipe out, since they had international implications, and Israel was visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists each year and the borders were easy to cross, he added. Dr. Burg noted that the drug racket was not confined to the sellers and the buyers. Addicts, to get money for their drugs, often had to resort to prostitution, purse snatching, and breaking into houses. "The good news on the burglary front was that their number had increased by only nine per cent in 1978, after rising by 18 per cent a year in the previous few years. "We are concentrating our efforts on catching the fences and other dealers in stolen goods. But this is difficult in a country as small as Israel, where a fast car could have the goods out of the country (into Jordan) within a short time," the minister said.

"Instead of more police this year, we got more terrorist acts," he said. If there were 118 such acts in 1978, there were 40 already in the first four months of 1979. And if in 1978, the police were called 9,000 times to handle suspicious objects, the figure had risen to 7,000 in the first four months of this year, Dr. Burg said.

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--The Israeli police have seized 63 kg of pure opium, ready for marketing, in the possession of four people, including an officer of the UN force. This is the most expensive quantity of drugs the Israeli police have ever seized. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from the national police headquarters. [Tel] [live or recorded] The opium packets were brought to the police national headquarters today under heavy guard. Here they will be held until they are taken to be destroyed within the next few days in a private plant. The seizure of this dangerous drug came after prolonged surveillance carried out by the national drugs team from the police intelligence and detective department. The team kept a watch on, among others, a UN officer, called (Walter Vidale), who is stationed at the observers' headquarters in Jerusalem. He has been arrested and 63 kg of opium, valued at more than 30 million Israeli pounds, were found in his car. For the sake of comparison, last year the police found only 1.5 kg of opium in the entire country. Following the arrest of the UN officer, the police took three inhabitants of East Jerusalem, from one family, (Ma'aran Matossian, Mardawas Matossian and Berdj Matossian). They are suspected of having headed a network of drug smugglers, one of the largest ever uncovered in the country. The whole investigation is being conducted by a special team headed by Chief Superintendent Ish-Shalom from the unit for investigation of grave crimes in police national headquarters. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 May 79 TA]

CSO: 5300

MOROCCO

BRIEFS

AMERICANS INCLUDED IN DRUG RING--Rabat--The Moroccan Royal Gendarmerie has discovered an international drug-smuggling ring which includes some Americans among its members. About 1,980 kg of hemp and an important quantity of foreign currency were found in the headquarters of the gang which has been using Kenitra, 30 km from Rabat, as its base. The value of the seized hemp is about 14,968,800 dirhams. [Text] [Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 May 79 LD]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

YOUTHS REJECT MARIHUANA LEGALIZATION

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Apr 79 p 1-C

[Text] Two weeks ago we presented different points of view on the pros and cons of a possibility that would offer the country great prospects for its uncertain economy: the legalization of marihuana.

Those who oppose this do so on moral principles. Granted that it has not been possible yet to define unanimously the effects of marihuana on those who use it--on the contrary, the opinions of experts are contradictory--the enemies of the "evil grass"--as they call it--think its legalization would mean corrupting the country and its youth deep in its structures.

On the other hand, those who believe the use, production and traffic in the grass should not be criminally punished do so on the theory that the prohibition does not actually prevent its use; that the state is wasting a great deal of money prosecuting marihuana users, and that in addition it is losing the considerable foreign exchange which could be collected if it monopolized or at least controlled the export of cannabis.

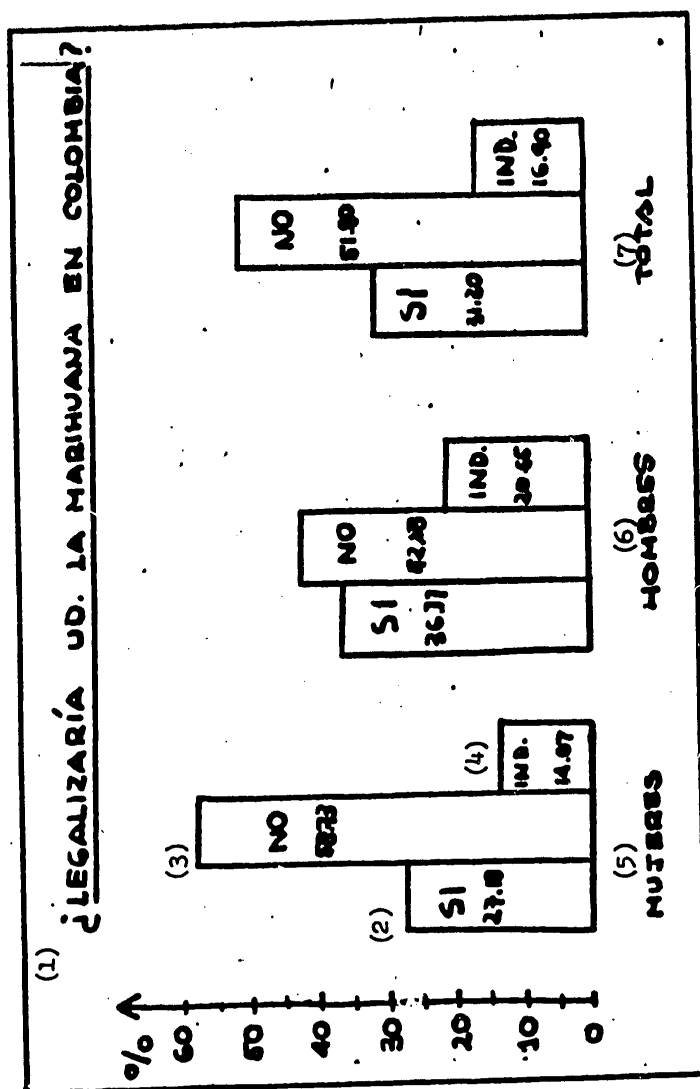
However, apart from all these considerations, what do the youth think? It is to them that both its opponents and its proponents appeal, some in the name of their moral defense and others for their economic wellbeing. It appears, also, that most marihuana users are the youth themselves. What do they think, then, those who gather on the street corners?

"New Generation took a poll among them (both men and women from 16 to 20 years of age) to see what their verdict would be. Probably the sample we took is very small and of questionable reliability with respect to its representivity. Although it only shows what a portion of the youth think, the results are interesting. The approximately 400 who were questioned, from various universities and schools in the capital, said for the most part that they did not want to see marihuana legalized (51.8 percent); 31.3 percent said they did, and the remaining 16.9 percent expressed no opinion or was indifferent to the problem.

However, there are differences in the results if we consider the opinions of men and women separately. The women are more emphatic in rejecting

legalization: More than half reject it--58.73 percent. Only 27.18 percent are in favor, and 14.07 are indifferent.

The men, on the other hand, do not appear to be so sure. One-fifth of them (20.9 percent) did not care; 42.58 percent thought it should not be legalized, and 36.77 percent were in favor of legalization.



Key:

1. Would you legalize marihuana in Colombia?
2. Yes
3. No
4. Indifferent
5. Women
6. Men
7. Total

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CSO: 5300

41

COLOMBIA

THE DRUG WAR TO DATE: 780 ARRESTS, MANY SEIZURES

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Apr 79 p 10-C

[Article by Hector Gonzalez B.]

[Text] The Armed Forces struggle against organized gangs of drug traffickers has so far resulted in the arrest of 780 persons, the seizure of 115,000 kilograms of marihuana, and the confiscation of 166 vehicles of various types.

Most of the operations have taken place on the Atlantic coast, where drastic measures aimed at eradicating the scourge represented by the drug traffic in Colombia are in effect.

The war against drugs began in earnest on 1 November of last year, and on several occasions highly placed military and civilian sources have expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved.

After that date the government announced that the frontal assault on drugs, with participation by the United States and Colombia, would last for 6 months, concluding at the end of April this year.

But the possibility existed that the agreement signed between the two countries would be extended, considering the magnificent results achieved in stopping the Colombian and international criminals.

Meanwhile, some dissatisfaction with U.S. cooperation has been expressed by representatives of the Colombian Government, who have asked for greater help in order to achieve even better results in dealing with the scourge.

A U.S. congressman, Benjamin Rosenthal, visited Guajira in early November while the control plan was underway on the Atlantic coast.

After visiting the region, the congressman returned home and proposed an expansion of the agreement. Specifically, he asked his country to participate more fully in every aspect of the struggle that the Colombian Government was then initiating against the illegal drug traffic.

While the U.S. Government is deciding whether to expand its cooperation in the fight against drugs, the Armed Forces are continuing their tough battle to check the scourge.

The latest issue of the newspaper FUERZAS ARMADAS says: "The struggle has been arduous, but the representatives of the Armed Forces are perfectly aware of the demanding commitment to the nation that they have undertaken, and they are sparing no effort to check this type of crime, which not only harms the Colombian people's physical integrity and social structure but also damages Colombia's image among the world's nations."

The newspaper adds that as of last 28 March, the joint action of the army, navy, air force, police, and other security organizations had yielded excellent results, as can be seen from the following figures:

The arrest of 633 Colombians and 147 foreigners and the confiscation of 86 long-range weapons, 304 short-range weapons, 6,278 items of ammunition of various calibers, 166 automotive vehicles (of various kinds), 40 aircraft, 62 vessels, and 34,792 bundles of marihuana.

Modernism

It should be noted that during the course of the task undertaken by the Armed Forces, it has been learned that the gangs of drug traffickers have the most modern equipment, vehicles, and material for their activities in Colombia.

The newspaper FUERZAS ARMADAS points out that the criminals have very powerful vehicles of great capability that are not only designed to transport cargo and personnel but "also equipped for radio reception and long-range communication enabling them to organize themselves and even to direct their pilots or ship crews."

The airplanes used by the drug traffickers are not only provided with the most modern air navigation equipment but also cleverly equipped with extra fuel tanks permitting them to increase their endurance in the air.

Recalled in this connection is the case of the American DC-3 aircraft that flew over the capital of Guajira for several hours to prevent the capture of its crew by an FAC [Colombian Air Force] plane that was pursuing it.

The occupants of the Colombian military plane did not dare fire on the "criminal" aircraft because the latter could have caused a tragedy on the ground if it had crashed in Riohacha's urban zone. The military plane merely followed the aircraft, seeking an opportunity to capture it. The pursuit was watched by thousands of Riohacha's inhabitants.

The crew finally had no choice but to go to Barranquilla to refuel. The occupants of the American plane took advantage of that opportunity to fly away to an unknown location.

Because of this, it is really essential that the U.S. Government cooperate more fully and provide the Colombian Government with suitable equipment for combating drugs, which have done so much damage to the American people, who constitute the main market for the members of the gangs of drug traffickers.

Like the airplanes, the boats used by the criminals are also equipped with modern navigation instruments and powerful radar enabling them to discover far enough in advance the presence of patrols, which are thus avoided on many occasions.

The newspaper FUERZAS ARMADAS emphasizes the dedication and interest of the members of the Armed Forces as far as carrying out this great task is concerned. It is a task "that has required a good deal of patience, will, self-sacrifice, and sense of responsibility."

For their part, the National Police have also struck hard at the drug traffickers, as can be seen from the following report:

Twenty-six cocaine traffickers captured with 447 kilograms of cocaine, 12 laboratories discovered and 25 captured, 32,000 plots of coca confiscated, 115,385 kilograms of marihuana seized, and 25 persons arrested.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

LANDS OF 'MARIMBEROS' TO BE CONFISCATED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Apr 79 p 13-A

[Article by Hector Gonzalez]

[Text] The cultivation of marihuana in certain areas of the country, especially in La Guajira, can be eradicated permanently if Congress opens the way for a proposed law concerning the matter which the national government will introduce in the next legislature.

The proposal consists of granting loans for the diversification of crops in that north coast region, and if growers do not want to participate in the program, their lands will be confiscated.

The initiative will be presented by the attorney general of the nation, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, through the Ministry of Justice, for consideration by the parliament, according to an announcement made yesterday at a press conference at the U.S. Embassy, in which U.S. Congressman Lester Wolff took part.

The American congressman, who is chairman of the Special Committee on the Abuse and Control of Narcotics of his country's House of Representatives, said he was satisfied with the campaign being waged by the Colombian Armed Forces to eradicate the drug traffic.

The congressman added that at present in his country, and particularly in the state of Florida, certain foreign deposits in U.S. banks are being investigated to determine the possible illegality of some transactions carried on by persons who are under suspicion.

"Accounts and deposits of foreigners in the United States are being and have been investigated to determine if the transactions which led to the opening of these accounts are illegal."

He said, in addition, that the American Government is on the point of increasing economic aid to Colombia to intensify the campaign against the drug rings and to eradicate the cultivation of marihuana. This aid could amount to some 16 million dollars.

Lester Wolff said that as a member of the House of Representatives he is in favor of increased aid to the Colombian Government, and he indicated that on returning to his country he will propose that international agencies such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank grant loans for the diversification of crops in the areas affected by the drug traffic. He said that Colombia's attorney general, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, is drawing up a proposal which will be presented to Congress in the next session, through the Ministry of Justice.

In that proposal, he added, the attorney general will reiterate that the cultivation of marihuana is illegal and will emphasize the need to adopt severe measures to eradicate the evil permanently.

According to the American congressman, the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation will stress the need to intensify the diversification of crops and note that those landowners, particularly in La Guajira, who refuse to participate in activities which will provide food, will have their lands confiscated.

Lester Wolff, who was accompanied to Colombia by Congressman Jack La Falce, will go today to La Guajira to inspect the work being done by the Colombian Government to fight the evil of marihuana cultivation and the narcotics traffic.

"In our country some studies have been made of the antidrug campaign in Colombia, but they have been somewhat sketchy, and I believe it is necessary to correct these errors," he said, commenting on the effectiveness with which drugs are being fought in Colombia.

Then he said that the U.S. Government is making great efforts and investing large amounts of money in educational campaigns for American youth, but he said he would like to see those campaigns being presented also in Colombia and other countries.

The United States is examining the possibility that this aid may be increased, and the House of Representatives has authorized an increase in financial support. But it must be understood that it is not a problem which affects only the United States, the drug traffic threatens to become a problem of endemic proportions in those countries which are affected by this traffic," said the American congressman.

"The committee concerned with this matter is willing to grant the Colombian Government and the Ministry of Defense whatever they need to carry on this task. We are aware, in addition, that the amount of money we are spending is small in proportion to the amount being contributed by the Colombian Government. We are not only grateful, but we understand budgetary limitations," said the congressman.

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In another part of his speech, Lester Wolff reiterated his rejection of the idea expressed by the National Association of Financial Institutions, ANIF, to the effect that the cultivation of marihuana should be legalized.

"I am not at all in agreement with the ANIF theory; I believe we must find solutions to social and economic problems. We have a serious problem, and we need help; for this reason we must join forces to resolve this difficulty," said Wolff.

Concerning the investigation of foreign deposits in American banks, Lester Wolff explained that "we do not want to investigate nor to make any accusations against businesses which are operating legally in the United States, nor about transactions carried out by citizens of both countries. Efforts are being made to ascertain whether there are, in fact, illegal transactions being made by some persons who are considered suspicious," he explained.

The congressman said that during his visit to Colombia, he has talked with President Turbay Ayala and several of his ministers and that these conversations have been real dialogs, and he believed that they indicate "great progress for both countries in the campaign we are launching."

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS CRASH, BURN IN MAGDALENA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Apr 79 p 2-C

[Article by Jose Cervantes]

[Text] Barranquilla, 19 April--An American couple was burned to death when their light plane crashed and burned about 5 kilometers from Aracataca (Magdalena) on the La 30 ranch owned by Guillermo Botero. The plane, which carried U.S. registration number 746634, was looking for a clandestine airstrip on which to land, but for reasons unknown it lost altitude and fell to the ground, where it caught fire immediately.

One of the Americans was identified as Queen Hilton Osvald, 28 a native of North Carolina. His companion, also from the United States, was burned beyond recognition.

When the aircraft hit the ground, many area residents and peasants rushed to the scene to loot the plane.

When police arrived, they found only the remains of the plane, which had been totally stripped, and the burned and almost unrecognizable bodies.

At the site of the accident police found a plastic satchel in which it appears the American couple carried money to purchase marihuana. The bag was empty when found.

Also discovered among the debris were the remains of a radio, a map of La Guajira, weapons and personal belongings of the couple.

Alberto Saade, an area rancher and businessman, informed EL TIEMPO by telephone from Aracataca that the bodies of the "gringos" had been taken to a football stadium in the hope that the Santa Marta authorities would take charge of burial, because in the last few weeks the municipality of Aracataca has had the expense of burying five foreigners, depleting their funds for such emergencies, said Saade.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

LEGALITY OF AIRFIELD DESTRUCTION DEBATED

Supreme Court Calls It Legal

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 20 Apr 79 p 15-A

/Text/ Legislative decree 402 of 23 February of this year, amending, clarifying and modifying decree 2144, which established special emergency measures to combat the narcotics traffic on the Atlantic coast, especially in La Guajira, was declared constitutional by the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of Justice.

As may be recalled, decree 402 gave authority to the governors to order the destruction or inactivation of any airfield constructed in that territory without the appropriate licenses, which therefore would be open to use for landing and takeoff of aircraft used in the narcotics traffic.

The decree also declared that the governors could impose drastic fines on the owners of these clandestine airfields.

Since it was necessary for the court to review the constitutionality of the decree, as stipulated by law, they yesterday studied the case, and with the decision of Judge Gonzalo Vargas Rubiano declared the decree constitutional.

Court Rules It Illegal

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Apr 79 p 2

/Text/ The Supreme Court of Justice stated last night that the authorization granted through a state of siege that clandestine landing strips may be destroyed is unconstitutional. It said they may only be rendered unusable.

The decision was adopted yesterday by the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of Justice, in reviewing the constitutionality of legislative decree 402 of February.

This decree modified decree 2144, which broadened the scope of the Security Statue in the fight against the narcotics traffic.

With the decision of Judge Gonzalo Vargas Rubiano the Supreme Court of Justice declared constitutional the decree of state of siege, with the exception of the paragraph mentioned.

Decree 402 empowered the governors to destroy or render unusable the clandestine airstrips detected by security organizations, which generally are used for the landing of aircraft from the United States, which arrive in the country to transport marihuana or to bring in contraband.

The Supreme Court of Justice made a broad analysis of the authority conferred on the governors, and concluded by declaring unconstitutional the authorization to destroy the airstrips.

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CSO: 5300

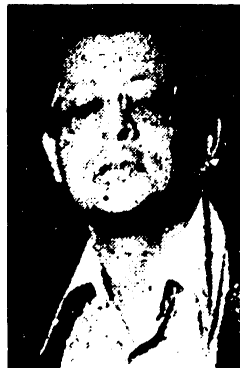
COLOMBIA

FORMER POLICE RUNS COCAINE LABORATORY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Apr 79 p 7-C

[Text] Former Chief of Police Victor Francisco Contreras Pedraza was arrested yesterday by DAS [Administrative Department of Security] agents during their search of a farmhouse in the Cundinamarcan township of Santandercito, where authorities found a cocaine-processing laboratory and seized 4 kilos of the alkaloid.

Contreras Pedraza identified himself as the owner of the building, but told detectives that 3 months ago he had rented the second floor of the house, where the laboratory was installed, to someone he knew who had paid him for it in advance.



Victor Francisco Contreras Pedraza arrested



Portions of the cocaine-processing laboratory discovered yesterday by the DAS in the home of Former Chief of Police Francisco Contreras Pedraza in Santandercito. (Photo EL TIEMPO by Fabio Cardona)

The DAS, however, found various documents which seriously implicate the lawyer, among which is a telegram sent to him from the United States by a woman named Ruth Brantley in which she advises him to await her in his office between 1200 and 1300 on 19 March and to "have an interpreter ready."

Also found was a typewritten, unsigned letter addressed to a person named Lacides, who it seems is under arrest, in which he tells him that "the situation had been complicated by the fact that Forensic Medicine had found a positive sample in a funnel, but that he need not worry, because the examining magistrate had been 'fixed' to divert the investigative proceeding." He cautions that "this work must be done very judiciously so that the reasons the magistrate will invoke for releasing the prisoner will appear clear when the case goes before a circuit court or to the Tribunal."

An old woman who works in the home of the lawyer as a cook told detectives, for her part, that her employer had been on the second floor of the residence all day Tuesday and all night Wednesday, in the company of six other persons, but that she was unable to learn what activities he was engaged in there.

Another employee on the farm stated that during the early morning hours of Wednesday he had seen two large boxes, which appeared to contain cocaine, being taken away in a station wagon.

The DAS agents detained as a suspect a man who delivered milk regularly to the ex-police chief's home and who, according to his statement, works on another farm owned by the lawyer.

Contreras Pedraza worked several years ago as the police chief of Occidente de Bogota.

The seized drugs were subjected to the "narcotex" test by Judiciary Police experts and showed positive results.

In the laboratory, the authorities found lamps for drying the cocaine, several gallons of ether, acetone, plastic containers, scales and other implements.

Contreras Pedraza will go before a competent judge today.

9399
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

F-2 RAIDS ON TRAFFICKERS DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Apr 79 p 7-C

[Text] A modern marihuana vacuum packing plant and a complex hashish processing laboratory were seized, and the owner, who turned out to be the manager of an aerial fumigation company, was captured, in an operation carried out in the jungles of the Guaviare by F-2 agents of the General Staff.

According to official sources, the action took place on the Mocuare estate, located on the shores of the lagoon of the same name. In addition to the packing plant, said by the authorities to be the only one of its kind in South America, two landing strips fully equipped with radio navigation aids were also discovered.

The vacuum packing plant, which weighs 2 tons, had its own electric power generating plant and was driven by two powerful motors which enabled it to press half a ton of marihuana daily.

F-2 said that the owners of the machinery had purchased other portable packaging plants which were also confiscated by the detectives.

According to the same official sources, the estate had two landing strips which could handle planes up to and including DC-4's, and sufficient equipment for directing landing operations from the ground.

Of course, says F-2, their alarm equipment enabled those who were in the estate at the time the helicopters arrived with the detectives aboard to escape, and up to this moment we still do not know what has happened to them.

One official of the F-2 organization has maintained to EL TIEMPO the distinct possibility that the fugitives may have died for lack of adequate experience to disentangle themselves from the jungle.

The seized good, including the machinery, a motor launch which they had for a quick move in case of emergency, the marihuana and processed hashish, were valued at 5 million pesos.

Finding it impossible to transport the equipment they found to Villavicencio or Bogota, the F-2 patrol put them out of action and proceeded to capture the airline pilot, Capt Carlos Herrera Parrado, owner of the estate and of an aerial fumigation company, in the first of the mentioned cities.

Other Raids

The Ministry of National Defense issued the following communique yesterday on the operations carried out between 6 and 20 April:

"Two hundred and fifty bales of marihuana, two trucks, one taxi and one press were seized in Puerto Galeon.

"Two persons were arrested in Maicao and two pistols with 14 cartridges were taken from them. Authorities in "Cerro Cuco" (Cadazzi) captured six persons and confiscated from them 200 bales of marihuana; 250 bales of marihuana were seized in Palomino; 20 drums of gasoline were confiscated from the El Pinon farm (Remolino).

"Four dead drug traffickers and 650 bales of marihuana were found in Palomino; 301 bales of marihuana were seized in Palomino; 30 bales of marihuana and 6 of seed were seized in Riofrio; 50 bales of marihuana were seized in Guachaca (Santa Maria).

"Two drug traffickers were arrested, and two trucks and 800 bundles of marihuana confiscated from them, in Riohacha; 22 bales of marihuana were seized in Arroyo de Arena (Riohacha); 30 bales of marihuana and two shotguns were seized in 'Matitas' (Riohacha). Eight more bales were seized at the Guajira capital's airport.

"In Fonseca, Evello Majarres was killed, two traffickers were captured, and 84 bales of marihuana, 10 shotguns, two revolvers, one station wagon and a press were seized. In Bahia Portete (Uribia), Jaime Roberto Gutierrez was killed, eight persons captured, and 85,500 pesos, one station wagon, weapons and two motor-driven pumps seized.

"In Santa Marta, an American plane was impounded bearing registration number N-600WC. In Remolino, six persons were arrested and 35,000 pesos and one jeep confiscated. In Lagunitas (San Juan), 31 bales and 61 bundles of marihuana and a Toyota camper were seized.

"In El Banco (Magdalena), a Piper Navajo plane bearing registration number XB-KUH was seized. The boat "Cochise II" of American nationality was captured near Bahia Portete (Uribia) and its crew of four arrested. In Santa Marta, five persons were arrested, from whom were confiscated 204 bales of [original text garbled and portion omitted] (Cesar), Nilson Rosado was arrested and drums of aviation gasoline, landing strip illumination flares, filters, scales and other materials designed for marihuana traffic confiscated from him. In 'Macaraquilla,' Aracataca (Magdalena) a small plane with registration number N-6634 was found crashed with the dead bodies of two Americans (a woman and a man). In Rioancho (Palomino), one station wagon and 28 bales of marihuana were seized.

"In total, 55 persons were arrested, four of whom were Americans, and 22 long- and short-range weapons, 151 rounds of ammunition, 18 vehicles, three small planes, one boat and 2,999 bales of marihuana were seized.

"F-2, for its part, confiscated 2 kilos of cocaine, 25 kilos of cocaine leaf, and 84,393 kilos of marihuana."

9399

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

'WAR' BETWEEN TRAFFICKERS: 14 KILLED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 21 Apr 79 p 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Celina Lizarazo]

[Text] Barranquilla 20 April--Fourteen were killed yesterday in La Guajira in shoot-outs between traffickers in narcotics, who thus settled their dispute over ownership of some marihuana "caches," the police commandant of that district, Col Hugo Martinez Zarama, said here today.

This information was provided by the high official while answering questions from reporters on the present status of the drug traffic and particularly that of marihuana.

The official's statements were made during an intermission in the meeting he is attending together with the police commandants of the Atlantic coast, who have been gathered here since this morning analyzing the crimes most frequently committed in this section of the country.

With regard to the shoot-outs, Colonel Martinez Zarama said that this is the latest method being adopted by organized crime in La Guajira--"and this," he said, "as a consequence of the tightened state of security being maintained, in that, with marihuana traffic at a standstill, the 'caches' are filled up with the weed and the owners are settling outstanding debts with bullets."

The shoot-outs occurred in the towns of Palomino and Mingueo. These, the commandant said, are "centers of real pitched battles, in which 'Cachacos' and 'Guajiros' battle each other with bullets for control of the marihuana traffic, or simply to cancel a debt."

He indicated that as of the moment he did not know the identities of the dead, as the shoot-outs occurred yesterday, Thursday evening, after he had left for Barranquilla to take part in the above-mentioned meeting.

He said that by some time this evening he may have a complete report on those killed and on the events that took place, although it is almost certain that they were motivated by the dispute over such "caches."

He added that with the state of security in effect the quantities of marihuana stored in La Guajira are considerable; and this has swelled the wave of disquiet that exists there because the traffickers who advanced money to the marihuana cultivators are now demanding the immediate return of their money with interest.

Types of Inhabitants

Colonel Martinez Zaraza pointed out that in La Guajira now, and with regard to the persons who are causing problems there are three types of inhabitants:

- 1) The floaters--persons who came to La Guajira attracted by news that this district is the present "gold mine" of Colombia, and who, unable to connect up with the cultivation or traffic of marihuana, roam the streets of the towns causing all kinds of trouble.
- 2) The hired assassins or bodyguards of the powerful drug traffickers--a situation having its origin in the need for protection being experienced by the mafia chieftains, whom they safeguard at the cost of their own lives. These persons kill without any form of scruple whatever, and they receive good pay for this "job."
- 3) The debtors who kill as their sole way of insuring that the deceased will not collect the large amounts of money they owe him. This method, which is the one referred to initially by Colonel Martinez, has been in use for approximately the past 2 months--since the start of harvesting of the marihuana crop which then could not be taken out because of the controls maintained by the police and the army in the region. When these persons kill, they do away with a entire family if they must. "They have no qualms about it, and I am almost certain that this what happened yesterday in Mingueo and Palomino."

9399

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

SOLDIER KILLED IN CLASH WITH TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 11 Apr 79 pp 1-A, 5-A

[Article by Soledad Leal Pacheco]

[Text] Barranquilla, 10 Apr--Thirty-five tons of marihuana were seized by military forces in Guajira last weekend following a spectacular clash that left one soldier and two members of the drug trafficking gang dead.

The command of the 2d Brigade reports that the municipality of Uribia, Guajira was the scene of a gun battle between a military patrol from the Rondon Task Force and a group of drug traffickers. Killed during the encounter were trooper Alfredo Donado Ramirez, a native of Barranquilla, and two members of the antisocial gang who have not yet been identified.

Seriously wounded in the same clash was soldier Roberto Villamarin Chavez, a native of Bucaramanga. He was taken to a medical center in this capital, where he is recovering slowly.

As a result of their operation, the military forces seized 35 tons of marihuana, a .30 rifle, 3 shotguns, 19 revolver cartridges and a carbine ammunition carrier, all of which were placed at the disposal of the 2d Brigade.

This is the second important blow that the military forces have dealt the drug trafficking gangs in less than 15 days following the extraordinary joint operation in which 150 tons of marihuana were seized at various places on the Atlantic coast. That marihuana was later burned in the courtyards of the Narino Battalion in this capital.

In another connection, EL ESPECTADOR was told by an authorized spokesman for the military forces that it is not true that four drug traffickers were eliminated in the vicinity of Balbino in the Department of Guajira, as was reported by radio and in the newspapers. The spokesman said that the drug traffickers killed each other "because of disagreements over the dividing up of money."

11798
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS KILLED, SHIP SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Apr 79 p 7-C

[Article by Jose Cervantes A.]

[Text] Barranquilla, 24--Combined Army and Navy forces prevented the shipment out of the country of 20 tons of marihuana and killed five drug traffickers in Alta Guajira.

According to an official communique, the event took place on 21 April and the 2d Brigade was involved from that same date.

The capture was effected in "El Colorado," Alta Guajira.

Upon being discovered, the traffickers opened fire against Army and Navy patrols, resulting in a shoot-out which left five dead and two wounded.

The dead were among the traffickers, the rest of whom fled leaving their dead, marihuana, weapons and ammunition.

The Brigade added that the fugitives escaped in various vehicles and in the ship which they had already succeeded in almost half-loading.

Ship Captured

The same communique reports that the next day, 22 April, Navy units intercepted the ship "Tropic Acce" on the high seas. The ship is of Panamanian registry and was full of marihuana.

There were 28 persons aboard, 14 of whom had been involved in the shoot-out the day before.

On land, the Army also captured two persons, apparently leaders of the traffic, who had descended from the "Tropic Acce" and fled in a motor launch.

The two reached the shore, but were captured by several soldiers.

9399

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA SEIZED, TRAFFICKERS KILLED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Apr 79 p 5-B

[Text] Four marihuana traffickers were killed by the National Police in the Department of Guajira during an operation that also resulted in the seizure of 1,300 bundles of marihuana that were ready for shipment to the black market in the United States.

The impressive shipment was found by a patrol that was making routine rounds in the vicinity of the Guajira municipality of Palomino.

At the moment of discovery, the owners of the marihuana managed to escape. But the members of the patrol took up the pursuit and soon there was an armed confrontation in which four of the traffickers died. One policeman was slightly wounded.

The four marihuana traffickers who were killed have been identified as Luis Carlos Cuencos, Antonio Rojas, Henry Romero, and Pedro Parada.

Police also seized two automotive vehicles at the place where the bundles of marihuana were being kept.

In Cauca

For their part, units of the National Police stationed in Caloto, Cauca have found a vast field of marihuana. The crop was on a farm in the section known as Venadillo. Also captured at the same place were three men who were taking care of the clandestine crop. They were identified as Silvio Giraldo, Marco Tulio Ipia, and Domingo Cueto. Those arrested have been placed at the disposal of examining magistrate 24 of the criminal court.

11798
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN PROCEEDS APACE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Apr 79 p 8-B

[Text] Eight persons, three light aircraft, and an abundance of drugs and weapons fell into the hands of the authorities last week during the operations being carried out against drug traffickers on the Atlantic coast.

Yesterday the Ministry of Defense issued a bulletin reporting on the actions carried out by the military forces.

In the locality of Cerro Azul, Aracataca, the following material was seized: 88 bundles of marihuana, a .22-caliber rifle, a .16-caliber shotgun, and a weighing machine.

On 31 March a light airplane with U.S. registration number N-73-DR was found in the locality of Caricari, Dibulla. It was carrying seven containers of gasoline and two motor pumps.

Arrested on Barranquilla's Pumarejo Bridge were five individuals from whom a 1962 automobile and a 3.57-caliber Magnum revolver were confiscated.

Found totally destroyed in the locality of El Pajaro was a light twin-engined airplane with registration number N-8737K.

On 1 April, 16 bundles of marihuana were seized in Mingueo.

In the locality of Alto El Pino, Riohacha, the ruins of a light twin-engined plane were found. Its registration number has not been determined.

Three criminals were captured in Buenos Aires, Fundacion. Confiscated from them were 350 bundles of marihuana and three F-600 trucks.

One soldier dead, another wounded, and two drug traffickers killed were the results of an ambush by a patrol from the Rondon Mechanized Group on the road from Uribia to Portete. The soldiers were able to seize the following war materiel: one .30-caliber rifle, three shotguns, 37 rifle cartridges, 19 cartridges for a .38 long revolver, and an ammunition carrier.

Twenty-five containers of gasoline were confiscated in the locality of El Difícil.

Eighteen bundles of marihuana were seized on the Valledupar-Riohacha road. In all, the authorities seized 503 packages of hallucinogens, seven weapons, three vehicles, three light aircraft, and 56 cartridges.

For its part, the F-2 unit of the police confiscated 8 kilograms of cocaine and arrested nine persons during the same period.

11798
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN SANTA MARTA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Apr 79 p 6-B

[Article by Walter Martinez P.]

[Text] Santa Marta, 10 Apr--Units of the Cordoba Battalion have seized 300 bundles of brick marihuana and arrested 12 drug traffickers in the Papare area between Santa Marta and Cienaga.

Also being held are a truck, two taxis, and a small punt that was being used to transport the marihuana to a boat waiting outside the bay.

The 300 bundles are the equivalent of some 12 tons and would be worth approximately 100 million pesos if sold in the United States.

In another connection, four individuals who held up a truck carrying merchandise on the Caribbean Trunk Highway have been captured by the F-2 [a police unit] in Santa Marta and Barranquilla.

They have been identified as Carlos Alberto Rivera, Eder Alfonso Lopez, Orlando Pacheco, and Wilfrido Ojeda Torres. Pacheco was identified as the gang's leader. He was once a sergeant in the army but was discharged last year for bad conduct, while it appears that Ojeda Torres is a member of the F-2 in this city.

11798
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA DESTROYED IN CARTAGENA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Apr 79 p 7-A

/Article by Dairo Martinez/

/Text/ Cartagena 17 April--Twenty-four tons of marihuana which had been seized in the early morning of 4 April off the coast of La Guajira by the ship "ARC Boyaca" were burned today on the premises of the Naval Base in compliance with the law governing the substance.

The cargo of the drug was being transported in the motor vessel "Balboa", under Colombian registry, which was detected when it was leaving Bahia del Portete with navigation lights extinguished, so as to escape the Navy ships maintaining patrols in the area.

The "Balboa" had clearance from the Barranquilla harbor master's office dated 31 March, with a destination of Aruba in the Netherlands Antilles. It had a crew of 8 persons, and was under the command of Miguel Martinez, who appeared to be registered as the captain.

Arrests

When the ship was seized 10 persons were on board, none of whom could present a navigation license. The captain was not among the members of the crew arrested, according to reports obtained from official sources.

The seamen who were arrested reported to authorities that at the moment when they were discovered and frightened into surrendering, two North Americans launched themselves into the water, using a rubber boat. It was attested that they were the owners of the marihuana.

The drug was compressed and wrapped in polyethelene, and then covered with fiber sacks and stowed in two holds, each with a capacity of 500 bales.

The clearance document issued by the harbormaster's office stated that the boat was leaving in ballast and without passengers to bring Cargo from Aruba. After having left Barranquilla it apparently took on the drug in Bahia del Portete.

Pursuit

The seizure of the ship and the embarkation took place after an hour's chase and some gunfire, in the region of the area called "Pilon de Azucar," and the confiscation occurred three hours later, when weather conditions permitted, since heavy swells were encountered in the area, making it difficult to transfer the captured crew. Those arrested were identified as: Anibal Serna Barona, Jairo Manuel Lopez, Gustavo Jose Alcazar Carbacho, Gustavo Castro, Benjamin Hernando Huertas Ramirez, Jairo Thorne Romero, Francisco Bueno Ceba, Omar Fuentes Castaneda, Demostenes Octavio Enriquez Hernandez, and Miguel Santiago Alvarez Avila.

These persons, after being brought to the city together with the vessel, were placed at the disposal of the seventh judge of criminal procedure, Rafael Rodriguez Lopez, who heads the appropriate criminal investigation, and of the government of the department, so that possible violations of decree 2144 of last October may be studied.

Incineration

This morning the formality of weighing the drug was carried out, in the presence of the secretary of the tribunal, Angel Mario Pacheco; of Lieutenant Enrique Medina Gutierrez, judge-advocate general of the Atlantic Naval Forces; and of the municipal attorney, Cesar Arrieta Vasquez.

After the weighing, samples were taken for legal medicine, and then it was quickly removed to a special site in the Naval Base, where it was burned in the presence of the aforementioned authorities.

The Seizure

It was stated that while the seizure of the "Balboa" was taking place, a vessel was detected and followed by the "ARC Boyaca", but the results of this operation were not disclosed.

The vessel had been in the port of Cartagena since Palm Sunday, but due to the Holy Week holidays the operation was deferred until today, Tuesday.

The arrested crew are in the departmental prison of San Diego, at the disposal of the authorities mentioned.

8131
CS0: 5300

COLOMBIA

CAUCA TRAFFICKER RING SMASHED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Apr 79 p 7-A

/Text/ A complete cocaine-processing laboratory was discovered by units of the Cauca police department in the magistracy of "El Rodeo," a district of the town of Bolivar.

According to information supplied by the Information and Press Secretary of the National Police, the laboratory was operating on a property belonging to the brothers Tobias, Enrique and Gonzalo Maria Chilito, who were arrested.

Large Plantation

During the operation, besides ingredients needed for processing the alkaloid, police confiscated two containers with 75 gallons of gasoline, two bottles of ammoniac acid, caustic soda, 2 arrobas of processed coca leaves and a plantation located on the outskirts of the property, which consisted of 5,000 coca plants, enough for the preparation of a large quantity of the dangerous product.

Fugitives Sought

After the operation, several police patrols were sent to search for several individuals--who had fled and whose capture is expected momentarily, since they have already been identified.

The discovery of the cocaine-processing laboratory and the coca plantation took place as part of the large-scale campaign the police are mounting in the west of Colombia to counteract the drug traffickers, several of whom have been arrested in recent weeks.

8131
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA SEIZED NEAR BOCAS DE CENIZA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Apr 79 p 7-A

[Article by Celina Lizarazo]

[Text] Barranquilla, 17 April--Sixty bales of marihuana, carefully packed in bags, were found by port police on Isla del Cano on the left bank of the Magdalena River, 3 kilometers above Bocas de Ceniza. The drug was hidden in the underbrush which is prevalent there, "presumably near a clandestine loading pier," said a spokesman from F-2 of the National Police.

The police agents found the marihuana on Good Friday, but the report was only made public today.

The spokesmen stated that there were no arrests or confiscation of weapons or vehicles. It is thought that possibly its owners abandoned it when they became aware of the presence of the police.

The 60 bales of marihuana are valued at approximately 2 million pesos and at present are located in the installations of the port police in the maritime terminal of this city.

The informants added that since 13 April--the date of the find--a strict watch has been in force all along the banks of the river to prevent shipment of the well-known drug.

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CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA PLANTATION--The rural assistance guard has discovered 50,000 marihuana plants in the Londono mountains, of which it has destroyed 30,000 and sent 20,000 to the department of drugs of the health ministry. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 May 79 p 12A PA]

MARIHUANA PLANTATION DISCOVERED--The drug control department of the public security and government ministry yesterday reported the discovery of 16,000 marihuana plants capable of producing profits of 400 million colones. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 May 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

DRUG ARREST--Guatemala City, 1 Jun (AFP)--A Colombian and a Cuban-Guatemalan were arrested by the police today for possession of a package of 300 grams of cocaine, worth \$150,000, which was to be sent to the United States. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 2 Jun 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

DEFENSE SECRETARY CLAIMS CONDOR PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 25 Apr 79 pp 1, 7

[Text] Mexico City, 24 April--Yesterday, the secretary of national defense, Felix Galvan Lopez, announced that the Condor program to counter the trafficking and production of drugs has brought about an 85 percent reduction nationwide, which has caused an increase in the cost of drugs amounting to 30 percent in the United States.

Interviewed shortly after having laid the cornerstone for what will be the military quarters for chiefs and officers of the Mexican Navy, the armed forces chief explained that, by the end of the current government administration, 95 percent of the drug traffic will have been eliminated.

He admitted that it would never be possible to end the drug vice completely, but noted that it had been successfully eradicated in the states of Chihuahua, Durango and Sinaloa in particular.

This constant surveillance on the part of the armed forces has caused the growers to emigrate to other countries, such as Guatemala and Honduras.

He said: "Operation Condor has been a complete success, and we shall continue to engage in the battle. The United States has noticed this, and that is why the price of drugs there has risen significantly."

Elsewhere in the interview, he remarked that, at the moment, it is not considered necessary to purchase arms abroad, because the native military industry can meet the internal needs of the Mexican Army and Navy.

Before dedicating the military quarters, he announced that the plan for that project had existed for 10 years, when the Defense Secretariat acquired the land on which 660 houses and 60 condominiums for army [sic] chiefs and officers will be built. These quarters will cost 214,000 pesos, as compared with the adjoining quarters which cost 1.5 million pesos, with payment facilities and with the same functional features and conveniences. He also noted that the land would be sold for 1,300 pesos per square meter. This new development, called the Lomas del Salitre Military Quarters, is located at kilometer 36 of the Mexico City-Queretaro freeway, and will be completed within 3 years.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

GALVAN: TRAFFICKING IS DOWN 85 PERCENT

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 25 Apr 79 pp 1-A, 12-A

[Interview with Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of National Defense, by Isaias Colunga, on drug traffic, armament purchase, Military Housing Development]

[Text] The secretary of National Defense, Felix Galvan Lopez, reported yesterday that the Condor Program against narcotic traffic and production has decreased this traffic and production 85 percent nationwide. This has caused a 30-percent increase in the cost of drugs in the United States.

When he was interviewed a few moments before he laid the cornerstone of what is to be the Military Housing Development for senior and junior officers of the Mexican Army, the head of the Armed Forces stated that on conclusion of the present government administration, drug traffic had been reduced 95 percent.

He admitted that it will never be possible to put an end completely to that vice, but, nevertheless, there has been success in putting an end to it, especially in the states of Chihuahua, Durango and Sinaloa.

This constant vigilance by the Armed Forces has made growers emigrate to other countries, like Guatemala and Honduras.

Operation Condor has been completely successful and we shall continue to persist in the fight. The United States has become aware of it, with the result that the price of drugs has increased considerably.

In another part of the interview, he remarked that, at present, the need for buying armament abroad is not envisaged, because Mexican military industry is meeting the domestic requirements of the Mexican Army and Navy.

Earlier, when he inaugurated the Military Housing Development, he stated that this job had been planned for the last 10 years. Ten years ago, the land on which 660 houses and 60 condominiums will be built for senior and junior officers of the Army was acquired by the Secretariat of Defense.

These houses will cost 214,000 pesos, compared with houses in adjacent housing developments costing 1.5 million pesos, in easy payments and with the same functional and convenience features.

He also pointed out that lots will be sold at 400 pesos a square meter. In adjacent developments, they cost 1,300 pesos a square meter. This new development, called the Lomas del Salitre Military Housing Development, is located at kilometer 36 on the Mexico City-Queretaro expressway. It will be completely built in 3 more years.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CIJ DESCRIBES ADDICT TYPES

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 23 Apr 79 pp 4-A, 11-A

[Article by Salvador del Rio]

[Text] If one should want to make a true description of drug addicts in Mexico, the frightful data provided by Maria Eugenia Moreno, chairman of the executive committee of the Youth Integration Centers [CIJ], in the opening speech of the national meeting of those organizations, would be extremely useful.

The following is the typical narcotic user: adolescent, poor or down and out, dependent on his family's meager income, out of school and out of work.

Starving, he may also be illiterate and, at times -- more often than the well-off bourgeois imagines -- he is a child less than 10 years old who carries in his eyes glazed by drugs the desperation of the failure of a society that abandons him.

Years ago, marihuana came out of the barracks, came down from the scaffolding, crossed the border as a "wetback" and achieved its maximum splendor in the great market of the slums in the United States and then returned to Mexico, arrogant, an out-an-out threat to our underprivileged classes.

Inhalants are for the underprivileged. Paint thinner, dyer's white gasoline, handicraftman's cement, banana peel obtained from any garbage can are good advisers at a time of hunger and despair. The horrible congestion that they cause is nothing compared with the irreversible sequela to be suffered by the future adult.

Heroin, necessarily deadly, comes in here, becomes established, spreads like a bad fashion. It comes to us by imitation, by imposition of the habits of the Great Consumer.

If, as Mrs Moreno said, 65 percent of all drug addicts are children and young persons between the ages of 11 and 25 years, what kind of citizens

will the hundreds of thousands who use narcotics because of the inescapable need of their vitiated organism be? What kind of youth awaits those 10 percent of minors, inveterate inhalers, exploited, encouraged by well-organized rings of drug traffickers for whom there will probably be no just punishment?

Sixty-six percent of the country's drug addicts do not work at anything and 19 percent have no education. That is to say, unemployment, ignorance -- for which all of us are responsible -- generate moral poverty, the involuntary scourge that those persons give themselves under their sad existence has been marked forever.

Mrs Moreno points out a danger: they are exporting drug addiction to us from the United States. Actually, we are now importing it. From a producing country, we have become a large-scale consumer, by closing our eyes to the danger, because of our weakness in the face of the advance of national and international organizations profiting from the weakness of our poor, the ones most beaten down, the ones most unaware, the ones least responsible for their own tragedy.

The publicity given in the neighboring country to drug abuse demonstrates the degradation of the "business." There was a pair of "liberated individuals" who published profusely a "red book" in which an apology is made of drug addiction and which was circulated skillfully among young persons, as a banner of a protest posture.

It is possible that in people overfed, in satisfied, satiated conglomerates drug addiction is the beginning of a refinement without apparent importance that will lead them to ruin. But in countries where social injustice, inequality and exploitation prevail, drug traffic becomes a serious social offense. An offense against his wretched status is added to the iniquity of his underprivileged condition, for a poor person.

Laws are established by the force of custom or the imperative of the collectivity. What are we waiting for, in order to promulgate a law that will punish with maximum severity those who are responsible for this crime against our defenseless society?

10,042
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

OFFICIAL CLAIMS POLICE BRUTALITY ELIMINATED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 28 Apr 79 pp 1, 5

[Text] "There are many subterfuges used by both lawyers and criminals in an attempt to discredit the work, which has become increasingly difficult because the 'modus operandi' of the criminals is constantly changing, added to the fact that they are quite familiar with us and we are not familiar with them. But violent methods are definitely not used in the interrogations carried out by the Federal Judicial Police."

This was the forceful response from Cruz Lopez Garza, coordinator of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking in the republic, upon being asked about the methods used by the entity in conducting interrogations.

The commander of the police force, Juan Jose Hernandez del Castillo, stated: "They cannot claim to be mistreated, because when they are sent to these offices, they are given a medical examination and, after they have been duly interrogated and placed at the disposal of the Public Ministry, they are examined again, and we attach the two certificates so that they may be recorded in the preliminary hearing."

Lopez Garcia added: "The Federal Judicial Police provide all their forces with information on techniques such as recognition of drugs, finger-printing, investigation and even legal terminology, so that they may be properly trained to perform their duties according to law."

The coordinator declared: "It is impossible for our activities to be carried out as if we were dealing with 'Sisters of Charity,' because when an individual is being pursued for a crime he assumes an aggressive attitude; and, if we add to that the danger involved in his boasting of impunity because he has high-powered weapons with which to protect himself, it is understandable that, in many cases, we must act cautiously and with a certain degree of security, both to prevent unnecessary mishaps and to avoid bloodshed."

Lopez Garcia said: "Most of the individuals who have engaged in drug trafficking think that, because they earn easy money and in large amounts, they can enjoy an impunity which even gives them enough nerve to try to scare the

authorities. We have as an example the situation that prevailed before the Condor Task Force was established, when the smugglers kept the state police forces at bay because at that time they carried weapons which were superior (as they also do now) to those which the forces defending justice have.

"From this we may infer that the attitude assumed by most people at present is inconsistent, because at that time they were shouting to the four winds for an end to the critical situation which prevailed in the state and now when, because of the requirements of our job, we have to arrest anyone suspected of a crime, and investigate and question him, they call us uncouth and claim that we are acting under the protection of the law, something which is, moreover, unwarranted."

Lopez Garza explained: "I would like to ask what would happen if it were some-time decided to suspend both the Condor Task Force and the permanent campaign against the drug traffic, and what the situation would be in this state, when there were no authorities to prevent the rebirth of that empire which was created from drug addiction and the smuggling of drugs and narcotics."

"Our work in backing up the destruction of plantations, the searches that are made of all transportation facilities that the state has, both maritime, air and land, and all the activities that are carried out by the entity, have helped to eliminate violence from Sinaloa; and now that we have the valuable assistance rendered by the state police with their campaigns for confiscating weapons through the use of check-points, we have reaffirmed our intention to preserve order in this section of the country."

The commander of the Federal Judicial Police, backing the statements made by the head of the coordination effort, stated: "Because we have seen those attorneys use this and many other kinds of tricks, for the sole purpose of discrediting the process that has been established. They are not helping their defendants at all with such an attitude, because they delay the proceedings and waste time, giving those presumed guilty confidence in something that cannot possibly be changed, since there is irrefutable evidence against the accused."

Lopez Garza went on to say: "For the reasons that have been given, we realize that our work is becoming more difficult each day, especially now that 'circumstantial' evidence does not count, making it more difficult to prove the guilt of those presumed to have violated the laws."

Lopez Garza concluded by saying: "However, we shall not stint in our efforts to eradicate this illegal activity which, in addition to being detrimental to humans, causes violent phenomena in the society in which we live. And, if our services are required to continue our activities, we urge the public at large to report criminal acts of a federal nature by calling telephone number 3-16-61, at which all calls will be taken at any hour of the day."

2909
CS0: 5330

MEXICO

POPPY FIELDS DESTROYED IN CHIAPAS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Apr 79 p 30-A

[Article by Porfirio Diaz Lopez]

[Text] Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, 22 April--Federal Judiciary Police agents have destroyed 20 poppy fields, worth 300 million pesos.

The fields were located on the Sierra del Soconusco, between Pijijiapan and Siltepec, according to information provided by Gonzalo Ochoa Franco, coordinator of the drive against drug traffic. He stated that several plantations of the same plant, covering at least 3 hectares, were also destroyed in the Lacandon Forest area.

He stated that 3 metric tons of marihuana were also burned in the Military Zone. Likewise, two of the persons in charge of growing it, Azael Lopez and Benito Adame, were arrested.

He observed that the antidrug drive has made narcotic traffic decrease and it is actually disappearing, he concluded.

10,042
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

CLANDESTINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED--Ensenada--According to a report from Miguel Conde Camacho, agent of the Federal Public Ministry, the Federal Judicial Police, under the command of Gilberto Hernandez, discovered a clandestine drug laboratory in the settlement of San Miguel de El Sauzal. Our informant said that the effort made by the Federal Judicial Police group in its investigation resulted in a heavy blow at the drug traffic, when they arrested the North Americans Arthur Williams Robinson, aged 25, and Terry Lee Wood, aged 22, who claimed to reside in house No 26 of the San Miguel settlement, which they had converted into a primitive laboratory for manufacturing hashish, marihuana oil and cigarettes made of the latter substance which, according to the prosecutor, was certainly of splendid quality. The North Americans told the authorities that the marihuana was from the United States, because they bought it in Burbank, California, where it is grown. They also said that there is now a demand for the oil which, when mixed with the hashish, gives better results. The prosecutor concluded by remarking that it is a well-known fact that marihuana is now being exported to our country, because the recent blows dealt to the traffickers in Mexico have made it difficult to obtain here. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 28 Apr 79 Sec B p 12] 2909

TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--Mexico City, 2 May--During the last 3 days of April the Federal Judicial Police, in cooperation with the army, succeeded in capturing 37 drug traffickers, and confiscating 1 kilogram and 623 grams of heroin, 1 kilogram and 300 grams of cocaine and 2.5 tons of marihuana, as well as vehicles in which they were carrying the drugs. The federal police activity was most intensive in Sinaloa, Chiapas, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Guerrero and the Federal District, but the arrests were made in 21 different locations in the Mexican Republic. The police also intercepted a two-engine plane with American registration N-7920Y, which was abandoned on a clandestine runway in San Ignacio, Baja California; as well as three trucks, three automobiles and weapons of different calibers. Furthermore, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, with its air forces and apparatus, located 1,183 poppy plantations, containing 4,243,842 plants, and 83 marihuana plantations, containing 374,640 plants, during the same period. The plantations were located in San Nicolas Tumbiscatio, in Morelos, Michoacan; La Quebrada de Potrerillo, in Tamazula, Durango; Oazaltepec, in Oaxaca; Misantla, in Veracruz; and Panindicuaro, in Michoacan. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 3 May 79 p 8] 2909

CSO: 5330

79

PANAMA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Dominican model Alma Josephine Cordero, 34, is being held by local authorities under suspicion of being involved in a large drug smuggling operation in connection with Colombian Adriano Robinson, Australian Walter Turner and U.S. citizen William Sorren, believed to be the "brains" of the drug trafficking band. Alma Cordero was arrested on her arrival at Tocumen International Airport during an operation directed by the National Guard in cooperation with finance ministry agents and members of the National Department of Investigations, which led to the dismantling of million dollar illegal drug trafficking operations that apparently involve Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. [Text] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 May 79 pp 1A, 6A PA]

CSO: 5300

PERU

COCA, SACRED PLANT TO INCAS, DESCRIBED

Mexico City JUEVES DE EXCELSIOR in Spanish 19, 26 Apr 79

[Article by Pierrette Halik: "Coca, The Sacred Plant of the Incas"]

[19 Apr 79, p 11]

[Text] A land of seismic and political convulsions, conquered by the Spaniards and liberated by Simon Bolivar, the Bolivian and Andean altiplano is ideal terrain for research by anthropologists, archaeologists, linguists and ethnologists, who study man and the land that have been called the roof of the world and the Tibet of the Americas. Bolivia is also the land of the sacred plant of the Incas: coca.

Long before the discovery of America the Inca Cinsi [sic] Roca led his troops across the altiplano and the snowy peaks of the Andes to conquer and subdue the tribes that lived in the fertile Bolivian valleys of the Yungas.

Once, Cinsi Roca arrived in a fertile valley inhabited by peaceful people, who offered him as a sign of friendship the leaves of the "sacred plant of life," inviting him to chew it.

The Inca was surprised to see that fatigue and hunger disappeared after he had chewed the leaves. In gratitude, he incorporated the tribe into his empire, and from then on the "sacred plant of life"--which was nothing more than the coca plant, was planted throughout the Inca empire and distributed among the priests, the nobles and the troops. The "chasquis," or messengers of the Inca, also received coca leaves, which helped them to run great distances across deserts and mountains without eating or drinking for several days.

The first historians who wrote about the conquest of America speak of the drug and say that the Incas used it as something agreeable and that they burned it before their gods. Garcilaso de la Vega, whose mother was an Inca, asserts that the Spanish conquerors, while horrified by what the Indians did, later tried the leaves and became addicted to them.

A Council of the Catholic Church held in Lima in the 16th century prohibited the use of coca, which did not stop many Spaniards from amassing great fortunes in the marketing of the drug, of which the clergy were said to collect 10 percent.

Coca, from the Aymara word "khoka," is a plant with alternating leaves and whitish flowers whose leaves are steeped like tea or coffee. It only grows in high places, at 1,000 to 2,000 meters above sea level, and the land where it is grown is in the form of terraces. Watering is done by means of channels dug in the rocks, a system that goes back to the time of the Inca empire.

Coca needs heat and a great deal of water. Thus, the Yungas valley in Bolivia is one of the largest growing areas for the drug. Some of the crop, which is harvested throughout the Andean region, is used in the fabrication of pharmaceutical products. The rest--which amounts to 60 percent--goes to the clandestine market, where it is transformed into a narcotic and sold to addicts throughout the world.

Once harvested, the coca leaves are stacked in a field of beaten earth, known as the "matupampa," where they are left to dry. Sometimes they are lightly burned and they ferment, as in the case of tobacco; then they are put in sacks or bales.

To "chew the cud," that is, to masticate the wad, the "coquero," as the coca user is called, takes a leaf from a small bag known as the "chuspa," "hullaqui," or "pisca," made from tanned leather or the ear of an alpaca. After removing the central vein, the Indian makes the leaf into a ball and puts it in his mouth. When it is damp with saliva, he wets it with lime water that he carries in a canteen in order to release the alkaloids in the plant. In some parts of the Andean altiplano lime is replaced by tortillas of cereal ash known as "quinoa."

Although coca produces effects that are really amazing (it is now uncommon to see an Indian carrying a load weighing 100 kg for 50 kilometers), in time it causes disastrous effects on the body, like all the heroic drugs. The Indian chewer of coca has a brutish look, his gait is unsteady, his skin is flaccid, and he shows signs of nervous and digestive problems.

In Pisac, a small town in Peru on the outskirts of Cuzco, the natives from the mountains and the valleys gather to trade. Business is conducted in Aymara, Quechua and Spanish. The Indian women from the altiplano, attired in thick skirts and derby hats, mix with the women of the valleys, who wear straw hats and lighter, brightly colored clothing. The ground is a kaleidoscope of all the products of the country, from hand-woven ponchos and piles of "chunos" (a kind of potato) to the coca leaves.

Everyone in the altiplano chews coca leaves, and frequently the hotels serve a coca tea to the tourists to help them stand the altitude. Coca

lessens thirst and hunger and prevents drowsiness from the altitude sickness known as the "puna." Coca is the salt of life at over 4,000 meters above sea level. There leaves are sold like cigarettes in other parts of the world.

Coca, the "sacred plant of the Incas," is also used by the Indians in worship; thus masticated leaves are often found on a rock by the side of the road as an offering.



A Bolivian woman who was transporting coca leaves for conversion into cocaine in the clandestine laboratories of La Paz was stopped and arrested by the police.

[26 Apr 79, p 10]

[Text] Coca is like a watch to the Indian. "The coca doesn't have any taste now," says the native. This is the way he knows he has reached the end of his day's work, and no power on earth can make him return to the task.

A cup of coca tea gives the tourist only a slightly more stimulating effect than a cup of coffee. The mastication of the leaves, according to several specialists, causes psychological changes, besides damaging the body, since the drug reduces the appetite and the chewer hardly eats. It is estimated that there are four million coca chewers in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile and Peru.

The coca leaves are also the basis for the fabrication of an anesthetic, which was synthesized in 1889 by Karl Heller, a friend of Freud's. There is no doubt that this drug, cocaine, has helped a great deal in the field of medicine as it is used to alleviate the unbearable pains in the seriously ill, such as those afflicted with cancer. Unfortunately, man, who is always seeking pleasures outside of those nature can provide for him, has discovered that by means of cocaine he can find a so-called heaven on earth.

Cocaine, a white and crystalline powder that goes by such names as "snow," "Nescoca," "merchandise," "gilded mare," "pichicata," etc., is obtained from the coca leaves but is something very different. Addicts ingest it by breathing in a small quantity through the nose which they have placed in the hand, on a key, or on a toothbrush, on the fingernails, etc.

In South America the addict usually obtains the cocaine in certain cafes, where intermediaries deliver it in small envelopes; the addict may find it under a bottle, in the bottom of a cup, or in the restrooms, where they can take it and immediately discard the envelope. The addict usually tests the purity of the merchandise with the tongue, mixing a bit of the powder with a drop of soda water to see if it contains talcum. Sellers of cocaine often add talcum, sugar or boric acid in order to increase profits.

In comparison with the dangerous heroin, which is extracted from opium, apparently cocaine creates less dependence, at least when it is ingested in powder.

When it is injected, as is done sometimes, its effects are more harmful. The needle leaves marks on the arms and legs that later become bruises and ultimately ulcers.

The youth, who are more likely to start using drugs, know very little about what they expose themselves to. Science has shown that stimulants, such as cocaine and the rest, act directly on the brain centers, causing changes in conduct or personality, or causing mental disturbances to a greater or lesser degree. The addict can be seized with the most terrible panic, with

a marked fear of death. His nervous system is altered; he suffers from palpitations and fainting. In addition, there is often vomiting, the pupils dilate, and breathing grows rapid; the reflexes become exaggerated, and convulsions can follow. If the dose taken is large, partial paralysis and even death can occur.

Generally, the youth fall into the vice of drug use through ignorance or because of a desire not to appear less than friends who have tried them. And soon this becomes a terrible necessity which obliges the addict to obtain the drug at any cost, including his own life.

Another reason for drug addiction among the youth is that values have changed enormously; they are not the same as before. The young person, confused, often frustrated, sometimes over the lack of understanding on the part of his parents, searches for a substitute in something that will give him values with which to confront life itself, or simply something that will help him escape from reality, though it be for only a few moments in the day, by creating an artificial "nirvana" which brings him to his own destruction in the end.

And here is an occurrence that illustrates where drugs can leave a person who consumes them. Shortly before she took her life with two grams of cocaine, a Russian nurse left the following note: "At 20 minutes to nine, I took two grams of cocaine. My mouth is terribly dry; I feel hot flashes and trembling, but no pain. What a shame it is so difficult to write! Three minutes have passed, and nothing is happening yet. Noise in the ears; I am going to lose consciousness soon. It is scary to feel so tranquil...Six minutes have passed. I feel very well, although I can't see very much; the pupil is covering the whole eye. Thirteen minutes...Violent throbbing in my head. I can't concentrate on any idea...I am pale..."



Coca leaves in their natural state. A great deal is consumed throughout the Andean altiplano by the Indians.

9015
CSO: 5300

PERU

REPORT OF PROBE INTO SUSPECT'S DEATH CAUSES PIP REPLY

Autopsy Reveals Drowning

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 25 Apr 79 p 7

[Article by Vegas Carmen]

[Text] An alleged drug dealer has died by drowning while under detention in the prison called "The Pink Panther" of the Office of Investigation of Illegal Narcotics Traffic of the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police]; and the duty Judge yesterday began proceedings against those who were responsible for the death.

The man under arrest went by the name of Julian Sobrado Castaneda (30).

The police authorities are maintaining absolute secrecy regarding the case. It was found out meanwhile in the Morgue that the official autopsy document showed "death by drowning."

Two versions of how the death of the alleged drug dealer Sobrado Castaneda occurred were being circulated in police circles.

The first suggests that he drowned in an irrigation ditch into which he fell when he was fleeing after going on an errand to verify evidence for the police in the southern sector of Lima.

The other version has it that the prisoner died by drowning inside the police premises on Javier Prado Avenue.

Meanwhile, Judge Manuel Marraut Galvez, who handles criminal matters in the 15th Tribunal, issued the arraignment, after the result of the autopsy was learned in the morgue.

Later it became known that it is recorded in the morgue's registry book that the body was sent in by the Homicide Department of the PIP. The police say that the prisoner, almost dead, was brought to a clinic, where his death was confirmed.

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14

2

PIP: Safeguarding Institution

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 26 Apr 79 p 7

[Official Communique No 002-ORRPP-PIP]

[Text] With regard to the tendentious journalistic report which damages the prestige of this institution, appearing today on pages 1 and 7 of the newspaper EXPRESO, referring to the death of the narcotics dealer Julian Sobrado Castaneda (30); The Peruvian Investigative Police are carrying out their duty of making the following information known to the public:

1. That Julian Sobrado Castaneda was arrested on 18 April 1979 in the area of Km 56 on the Central Highway, when he was transporting ingredients for the manufacture of cocaine to the city of Tingo Maria.
2. On 19 April 1979 the aforementioned subject, who has a police record as a narcotics dealer going back to 1966, was put at the disposal of the Office Investigation of Illegal Narcotics Traffic.
3. On the 23rd of this month, at 2250 hours, Julian Sobrado Castaneda was conducted by personnel in charge of the investigation to the Surco district, with the purpose of pointing out the place where he acquired the ingredients mentioned.
4. On arriving in the region of the 1100 block of Jorge Chaves Avenue, he made the police vehicle stop, and set out on foot through a dark area, and after crossing an irrigation canal the prisoner took flight, taking advantage of the darkness and undergrowth existing in that place.
5. After a search of approximately 30 minutes, the narcotics dealer Julian Sobrado Castaneda was found by his guards in an unconscious condition in the sluiceway of the place mentioned; whereupon he was immediately removed to the "Santa Monica" clinic, where the physician confirmed his decease.
6. Autopsy document No 30662 indicates that the death of Julian Sobrado Castaneda was produced "by drowning."
7. Versions of the incident differing from this communique are untrue.

Lima, 25 April 1979

Public Relations Office of the Peruvian Institute of Police

8131

CSO: 5300

PERU

SPECIAL COURT TO HEAR ONLY TWO DRUG-RELATED CASES

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 26 Apr 79 p 7

[Text] The Special Court named by the Lima Superior Court is not exclusively for the trials of those charged with dealing in drugs in the capital, Director Dr Cipriano Torres Calle explained today.

He stated that a mistaken interpretation has been given in calling the Special Court an "anti-narcotics" court, when the truth is that it is only going to prosecute two cases against persons charged with dealing in drugs, "which is a coincidence," he said.

The Director, Dr Torres Calle, indicated that the President of the Lima Superior Court appointed the Special Court, in accordance with article 208 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in order to facilitate two trials which have been delayed due to the heavy workload of the Fifth Court. As a result, once these two trials are over, there will be no more reason to continue the Special Court, he remarked.

In this court Dr Arturo Davila Salcedo is acting as prosecutor. The first trial, against the foreign drug dealers, which presumably involves John Wallace, will open next 2 May. The two trials will be held daily, indicated Dr Torres Calle.

He reported that they are not trials of great importance. In one, those charged were caught when they were trying to take 4 kg of cocaine paste out of the country in an imitation archeological piece. The Prosecutor is asking for a sentence of between 2 and 5 years imprisonment.

The Special Court is comprised of the Titular Director, Dr Jose Hurtado Poso, and former directors Dr Cipriano Torres Calle and Manuel Benavente Tapia.

These courts are in fact appointed from time to time to speed up the process of justice.

8131
CSO: 5300

PERU

'EL COMERCIO' EDITORIALIZES ON JUVENILE DRUG USE

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 May 79 p 2

[Editorial] Drug use, when carried to an extreme, has victimized the most precious citizens of this country: children and youths.

The problem has been mounting for many years, and voices of alarm were raised in the beginning. Contrary to what was thought then, when people said there was no cause for alarm, the problem is now deeply rooted and is having many repercussions.

We are stupefied, almost powerless, in the face of the nature of drug trafficking among children, teenagers and young adults in the universities.

Mountains of reports, articles analyses and thoughts published in newspapers and magazines and broadcast over radio and television have had little or no effect on this huge problem.

Caught between surprise and fear, the Peruvian society must react with force and urgency if it really wants to prevent mass crime. For that is what irresponsible citizens are committing in the worst way, with impunity.

There is a very clear impression that the anti-drug campaigns that have been launched enthusiastically and with all the best intentions, have had limited and partial results. Other methods of arousing public awareness have been systematically used, with the same poor results. Thus, the only solution that remains is to undertake a social mobilization of huge proportions, with the broadest support from government authorities, in a wide range of areas: education, health, Investigative Police, Civil Guard, etc.

For the present, we must have strict police control and supervision in schools. Not sporadic control, but permanent supervision. Drug consumption must be attacked from a broad front (with decisive action on the part of the health and education sectors); but drug traffic is something which the most subtle and effect police operations must focus on. We must remember that the damage being done to our children and youth presents a serious risk to their health and lives, and thus to the future of our country, because it weakens their human and intellectual potential.

We believe that it is time to alert public opinion about this dramatic situation. Parents must understand the serious nature of this problem. We cannot afford to sit back and think about it; the solution to the problem requires all of us to act. Isolated actions cannot be undertaken in a partial manner, given the nature of the situation. We have mentioned social mobilization; we must mobilize as soon as possible.

8926

CSO: 5300

PERU

STUDY REVEALS MOST DRUG ADDICTS ARE YOUNG MALES

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 28 Apr 79 p 7

[Text] Ninety percent of the drug addicts are men, and the majority are young, according to a study carried out in 1978 on 158 patients. It was found that their consumption of basic cocaine paste caused mental and physical health problems, and deterioration in their personal, conjugal and social life.

As reported yesterday by the Surgeon General, Dr Raul Jeri, the syndrome of cocaine usage has been classified into four types, which appear in the forms of euphoria, dysphoria, persistent psychosis, and hallucinosis, giving the patient a feeling of "distress" which makes him careless or deficient in his work or studies, or causes conjugal and social disintegration.

He mentioned the psychopathic effect produced by the use of basic cocaine paste--the most-used illegal drug in our country--during the Round Table on "Present-day Problems of Drug Use." He added that the drug is mainly used in low and moderate level income groups, while in well-to-do sectors other more expensive products are used, like chlorhydrate of cocaine and the polydrugs.

He asserted that in Metropolitan Lima there are known to be more than 1,300 places, principally in the new settlements and crowded districts, where basic cocaine paste is being sold directly.

He also said, "It is not true that the use of drugs is spread only within the schools, because we know that there are many university students who use them, as do their professors."

"But it is known," he added, "that 34.8 percent of the persons whose cases have been studied began the habit at between 8 and 15 years of age."

"There are 8 cases of children aged 11 to 15 years, and 8 cases between 41 and 45 years; as well as one person aged 63, who were using chlorhydrate of cocaine," he continued.

Some stay seriously addicted because of the long time of use and frequency of the habit. Of the total number of cases studied, it is thought that 46.8 percent were using drugs two or three times a week.

On the other hand, in general it is thought that 30 percent of the patients are unemployed, and many of them take up robberies and assaults, or deal in the substance.

During the Round Table, which took place in the auditorium of the Central Aeronautics Hospital, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of its founding, the well-known psychiatrist Baltazar Caravedo said that a large percentage of young people, according to a study made of 80,000 students, harbor resentments against their parents because of lack of understanding and support in their homes.

This is demonstrated in the delicate situations which never come to be reported, where children steal valuable objects in their own homes, with the intention of getting themselves the means to escape, by these other means where they mistakenly seek refuge, he said.

This is due to the insecurity of many homes, where the negative influence of the parent is set up against the fear and insecurity of the adolescent. Dr Baltazar Caravedo spoke on the subject, "The family of the drug addict."

R131

CSO: 5300

PERU

HISTORIC CUZCO DOUBLES AS DRUG CENTER

Railroad Serves Traffickers

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 6 May 79 p 6

[Article by Eric Escalante]

[Text] The secret trade of coca continues to occur in various parts of the department of Cusco. The Civil Guard seized 7,000 kilos of that product between January and 15 April, and another 200 kilos were confiscated recently as they were being transported illegally to Juliaca, Puno.

The latest police reports reveal seizures of coca leaves in the "Peruvian" station, bound for Juliaca and Arequipa, as well as the Santa Teresa station in La Convencion. In several commercial train cars going from Quillabamba to Cusco, more than 120 kilos of that product were found and seized.

Meanwhile, the Civil Guard and the Investigative Police continue their campaign against the drug traffickers. In the last 4 months alone, more than 100 kilos of basic cocaine paste have been confiscated in various parts of the department by the Civil Guard. The Investigative Police are also carrying out raids.

In the judicial district of Cusco, at least 20 cases of illegal drug trafficking and manufacture are before the courts. In the province of La Convencion, more than 20 secret cocaine paste laboratories are operating, while another five are functioning in the city of Cusco and another two dozen in the other provinces of the department, particularly in Calca, Canchis, Espinar and Canas.

Tourists Harassed

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 6 May 79 p 6

[Text] Cusco--The presence of large numbers of hippies and the conversion of Cusco into an international drug trafficking center are two of the most important problems that have worried authorities. They are now trying to eradicate drug trafficking altogether, as it is causing so much damage to local youths and the society itself.

During the last week, the Investigative Police have begun several programs in order to determine if these deadbeats have valid visas to remain in the country.

Several raids have been undertaken for this purpose, and the hippies found to be living illegally in Cusco are being sent immediately to Lima so that they can be deported.

These people are the main consumers of drugs and perpetrators of scandals. They are a burden on the people of Cusco, and many people welcome efforts to eradicate them.

In the outskirts of the city, however, international traffickers have set up various cocaine laboratories which were recently dismantled by the Civil Guard and the Investigative Police.

Furthermore, police have carried out a series of raids on "professional" thieves who periodically arrive in Lima and harass and rob tourists, creating serious problems for their return.

The prefect of Cusco stated that what is most serious about this is that these criminals have encouraged minors 12 to 14 years of age to engage in crime by exploiting them and doing them moral harm.

8926

CSO: 5300

PERU

HUNDRED-KILO COCAINE SEIZURE SETS NEW RECORD

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 6 May 79 p 1

[Text] Yesterday the police seized the largest drug shipment that has ever been found at the Jorge Chavez International Airport. The shipment, consisting of 111 kilos of basic cocaine paste, was packed in two crates and ready to be sent to Colombia. Its approximate value is about 500 million soles.

This remarkable blow against drug trafficking was accompanied by two other seizures made in the last few months by the Investigative Police and the Civil Guard. In February alone more than 600 kilos were seized. In January, the Investigative Police seized more than 132 kilos, breaking up a band of traffickers who were operating between Lima and Bogota.

In Cusco recently the Civil Guard discovered a group of drug traffickers and confiscated more than 100 kilos from them. Last year, the Investigative Police intervened in more than 2,000 cases and seized about 2,400 kilos of cocaine paste, in addition to other drugs.

The shipment discovered yesterday morning was camouflaged in two crates that were ready to be placed in the storage area of a commercial plane. It was addressed to Colombian Leonardo Manascal, at Avenida Caracas 1085.

Customs police surprised two suspected agents, Jorge Flores and Daniel Bacigalupo, both Peruvians, who were trying to send the drug under the label of "personal effects." The two agents were arrested.

Drug trafficking has reached such proportions in Peru that in just one raid at the end of last year in Tingo Maria and Pucallpa, the Investigative Police seized a half-ton of drugs and arrested 15 drug traffickers.

As a result of this illegal activity, there are now more than 4,000 legal cases before the courts, of which approximately 2,000 are being processed in the Lima Judicial District. There are many Colombians among the detainees, as well as Peruvian traffickers and some Canadians and Venezuelans.

8926
CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

DRUG GANG ARRESTED--Lima, 28 May (AFP)--The Peruvian police have broken up a gang of drug traffickers which included three Colombians. The police confiscated 9 kg of processed basic cocaine paste and 10 kg of unprocessed cocaine during a raid on a house in the San Borja neighborhood where they captured eight drug traffickers who had set up a drug laboratory. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 29 May 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE UNCOVER LARGE SMUGGLING OPERATION

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 May 79 p 7

[Text] Copenhagen narcotics police struck another blow at large-scale smuggling of narcotics from the Middle East. A gang suspected of having smuggled in and sold millions of kroner worth of morphine products is being unraveled.

The police believe the leader is a Pakistani who has lived in Denmark for several years. He and a woman, probably a Dane, have been arrested and were jailed for 4 weeks at a court hearing the police and the municipal court tried to keep secret yesterday.

The suspected large-scale smuggler -- the police refused to say whether or not he had confessed -- was charged with supplying a network of dealers in Copenhagen and North Sjaelland with drugs that were resold for millions of kroner. The narcotics division was already busy clearing up the smuggling of 1.2 tons of hashish, large quantities of heroin from the Middle East plus the case of the two Italians who tried to smuggle in 1500 grams of heroin from Bangkok, seized by the Kastrup Airport customs officials. In Hillerod about 20 men from the mobile squad along with policemen from Copenhagen, Hillerod and Helsingor are investigating a far-flung case with around 60 people accused, charged and convicted. Among other things they have smuggled in and sold heroin by the kilo, committing brutal robberies in drugstores to obtain narcotics.

Next week Copenhagen's narcotics chiefs, police inspector P. Gauguin and criminal police superintendent Bjarke Andersen, will go to the United Nations congress in Geneva. There they will discuss the international narcotics struggle and exchange experiences involving new methods and advanced tactics in investigative work.

6578
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

ADDICT ARRESTED AFTER SEVENTY-FIVE BREAK-INS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Apr 79 p 2

[Text] A peeling safe was the undoing of two extremely clever robbers in Roskilde Wednesday evening. In the space of 3 weeks a 26-year-old drug addict aided by his wife committed more than 75 breakins in Roskilde. Criminal police superintendent J. E. Sembach believes the final figure will lie above 100.

Wednesday evening the police found an empty safe in the possession of the couple. They had stolen it earlier from a business in Roskilde. The 26-year-old man immediately confessed to the robbery. He said that the couple had to have 2000 kroner a day for drugs. They have broken into banks, private houses and stores.

"The great majority of these addicts are criminals," the superintendent said to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. "But we can't arrest all of them. Since the drugs arrived on the scene we have had a terrific increase in criminality. How else can addicts get the thousands of kroner they need every day for drugs? They can't get them from the welfare office, so they become criminals."

The 26-year-old man is charged with breaking and entering, the woman is charged with receiving stolen goods. They were detained for 3 weeks yesterday.

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

ILLICIT DRUG TRADE IN FRANKFURT/MAIN DESCRIBED

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 4 May 79 p 13

[Article by Claudia Dillmann: "Bottomless Pit"]

[Text] Edith Strumpf, FDP Landtag delegate, was "shocked," felt that what she had seen and heard was absolutely "unbelievable." Following a visit to the drug commissioner's office at police headquarters in Frankfurt, the politician quickly made her impressions known. In a separate letter to her party colleague Ekkehard Gries, the Hessian minister of the interior, she conveyed her complaint about "simply unreasonable" working conditions for the police.

Whenever representatives of the people get a notion to take care of the Frankfurt drug problem through requests, inquiries and demands, the experts are overcome with misgivings. They are not always happy about this kind of political flank protection, Knut Stroh, director of the drug commissioner's office, repeatedly tries to make clear to all those who deem essential "rigorous action," "immediate consequences" or "concerted cleaning up," that big words do not solve the problem, but rather that an immense amount of detailed work is required. The chief detective superintendent states: "We do not have much latitude for action."

The largely repressive action by the police (police spokesman Neitzel says: "Prevention cannot be brought about by us") is centered around the market in Frankfurt--and it is booming. Behind-the-scenes Turkish operators are in control, it is mainly Arab dealers who do the distributing, and German and American users who do the consuming--and earn a little bit from retail trade and pushing. The file in the commissioner's office contains 3,000 names; no attention is paid to unexplored areas. The crime rate in procurement is enormous: holdups, extortion, prostitution, burglaries and thefts, committed by drug addicts, constitute a steadily growing share of the total crime rate. A heavily addicted person has to come up with DM200 per gram, DM600 per day in order to have an adequate supply of heroin. Sales and profit margins are huge.

The police are trying to disrupt the lucrative business at the source. Tips from competing dealers and tips from arrested users are helpful. The (realistic) goal of this work is that "we want to contain the rate of increase."

In the everyday life of drug trackers, there are both moments of motivation and resignation: a conversation with a mother who suffered for 5 years during the slow death of her son and who has just found the 21-year-old dead in his room, or the interrogation of a highly dependent user in an advanced state of pregnancy whose child will show withdrawal symptoms after birth, or the news of the death of an addict who, 3 days earlier, provided some tips at police headquarters and whom they had known for 2 years--those are the times when "you have had your fill" (Stroh's words), but which are also a challenge.

On paper, the chief detective superintendent has 20 men and women at work, but in actual practice the number is only 14. Delegations to special commissions, leave and training courses reduce the desired number, the remaining ones work up to 900 hours overtime per month, are fully committed, and are rarely ill, below the average. In the past year they had to handle 1,960 offenses; 70 percent of these were contributed by the police through arrests at the scene. The rest of the cases were supplied by the detective force, the Federal Border Guard and customs investigation.

The arrest of a middleman is a success for the Frankfurt trackers and--to the extent it is not accidental--the result of hard work. The meeting points of the "contact people" are known all over Frankfurt. Patience is required, raids produce nothing. Stroh says: "Now and then we go in, line them all up against the wall and find nary a gram, but we do find DM10,000-20,000 pocket money on everyone."

The goal of protracted observations is to ferret out the "drop boxes" where only a few grams are hidden and to discover the "bunkers" where larger quantities are stored. Successful observation, the phoney deal of a police informer and mistakes by dealers produce the successes "on which we can never firmly rely" (according to Stroh).

The trackers have no illusions about the size and quality of the trade in Frankfurt. Its central location, airport and traffic system predestine the city to be a transshipment point for drugs. Trade is flourishing in all sections in the city that has the highest number of offenses (1978: 12,069 crimes and misdemeanors per 100,000 inhabitants). The police are also bringing up the heavy artillery against the large-scale drug business: the Federal Criminal Police Bureau is working at the source with specialists who are supposed to uncover international connections.

As hardly ever before, these were uncovered in the Cengiz Balkas case; his case can also be held out as an example of the new dimension of the force with which big dealers are fighting for shares of the market and positions of power. The 32-year old Kurd, whom his compatriots reverently call "Agbi" (big brother), is said to have killed Jordanian Habib Saliba in Frankfurt on 28 September of last year because he had taken possession of heroin worth DM10,000, but had not paid for it. Some months prior to that Balkas is also supposed to have shot at a fellow countryman in a bar when the Turk returned a bottle of "Johnny Walker" which Balkas had sent as a gift. At the end of

last year, Balkau' father was detected again on the Bosphorus bridge where the police stopped the car he was in. Some 8.5 kg of pure heroin were hidden in the stately coach. The Turkish newspaper HURRIYET celebrated the success of the trackers with the headline: "The Near Eastern arm of the Mafia was seized" --and it extended possibly as far as the Main River.

Only rarely have the Frankfurt officials been allowed any cooperation by the Federal Criminal Police Bureau. For the most part, they learn only indirectly, through the quarterly report of the Land criminal police bureau, where the stuff is being grown and "processed," that the Chinese are retreating and the Turks and Thais are again on the rise. A little later the detective force can observe an exact reflection of such structures and developments in the Frankfurt area.

Stroh does not care to say whether he is adequately armed for even harder times. He does not think much of strengthening his staff. Because, since the existence of an independent drug commissioner's office (1973), more and more officials have uncovered more and more cases--a bottomless pit. For Stroh it is unrealistic to assume that one day the scope and limits of police activities could coincide with the market.

Anyway, the officials feel deserted at the source. Police spokesman Neitzel says: "We are obviously the only office that is visible on the scene." Prevention and therapy are primarily in the hands of independent carriers that work with limited financial resources. Groups of parents have been formed in order to offer one another support as individuals who have been affected, but also to force politicians and institutions into an awareness of the many sides of the addiction problem. Mrs W., mother of a boy who was pulled out of a toilet dead in March, says: "It starts with ignorant doctors, progresses via helpless teachers on up to politicians who, of course, demand money, but make none available."

Knut Stroh says: "The police are overtaxed." Last year 28 young people died in Frankfurt directly as a result of their addiction, countless others were poisoned with narcotics, jumped off houses, opened their arteries, died from overdoses of tranquilizers such as valoron, mandrax and valium, succumbed to the delayed organic consequences of years of drug abuse. Stroh says: "Often, when I become resigned, I get the notion that we can do little more than mourn the victims."

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

RIISING DRUG ADDICTION, DEATHS ANALYZED

Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4 May 79 p 4

[Article by Editor Hartmut Palmer: "More Bad News in Fight Against Drug Addiction"]

[Text] Bonn, 3 May--In the FRG also, the struggle against drug use and drug-related deaths has become more difficult. Bad news keeps coming, for instance the latest figures published by the "drug commissioners" appointed by the Laender. They reveal that the efforts made until now by state and private institutions have not succeeded in banishing the danger, in stopping the trend, and much less in reversing it. In the past 6 months, especially for young people, susceptibility to the so-called "hard drugs" seems to have increased alarmingly. According to the estimates of the drug commissioners, the "hard core" of chronic users has increased from 40,000 to between 44,000 and 46,000.

The number of drug-related deaths is also climbing. In 1976, 344 cases were reported, a year later 390, and in 1978 there have been 400 cases where drug addicts either died of an overdose or took their own life in desperation over their situation. In the first 4 months of this year, 181 such cases have already become known so that--assuming this trend continues--a total number of approximately 540 drug-related deaths is to be expected by the end of the year.

There are various reasons for these figures. The Federal Ministry for Youth, Family and Health sees the present oversupply of heroin as one of the main reasons. In addition--according to police observations--dealers have refined their sales methods. The dangerous substance is no longer sold exclusively at so-called "nodal points"--recreation centers or discotheques. To escape police raids, the trade has decentralized. Heroin, at prices lower than ever, is sometimes sold on the doorsteps of private homes.

Criminal dealers--most of them drug addicts themselves--prefer to contact those young people whom they know have already smoked hashish once. Free "samples" are customary on the "scene." To overcome the "fear of the needle,"

potential customers are also persuaded that it is not dangerous to sniff heroin, that only injected heroin will cause dependency. But this is not true. Sniffing heroin can also cause addiction after four to eight times.

Drug addiction control is a task which should fall primarily on the Laender. For constitutional and budgetary reasons, the federal government can only support model experiments of the Laender for a limited period of time. Since 1970, it has provided approximately 40 million marks for such experiments. The amounts which the provinces have made available, taken all together, are probably not much higher. In the meanwhile, there are approximately 500 drug-counseling centers in the FRG. Their main task, as they see it, is to function as gathering places for young people in danger of becoming drug addicts. This preventive work is just as indispensable in the control of drug criminality as any other preventive crime control. However, it is faced with constant difficulties.

In all Laender--no matter of what political color its government--there exists an almost traditional conflict of objectives between local authorities in charge of police and crime control on the one hand, and health and welfare authorities on the other hand. The first see repressive control of drug abuse as the most pressing task; for the others, therapeutic, preventive measures are more pressing. Both claims are founded, but they are difficult to reconcile.

To a social worker, for instance, it is important that the young people who come to him at the drug-counseling center feel sure that they are not going to end in some police file and therefore be given "a record" for as long as they live. The police on the other hand need accurate information on the scene in order to proceed against the dealers and to be able to dam the flow of available dangerous substance. Both objectives could be reached if social workers were given some kind of right to refuse to testify which would enable them to name the dealers, and at the same time to preserve the anonymity of the "clients" involved and in danger. Until now, this demand has always been denied. It should be time to consider it again now.

There are similar problems in the infliction of punishment. A drug addict which commits criminal acts is not only a criminal but primarily a sick person. However, penal institutions in the FRG do not have enough therapeutic services to treat him. Also, the detention departments of provincial hospitals are only in the rarest cases in a position to really help and cure him. As long as the idea of punishment remains in the foreground, nothing will be changed in this dilemma.

Fortunately, there does not exist yet ideological differences of opinion between political parties concerning drug-abuse control. The CDU, which has just conducted an intensive study of this theme during a working session, formulates practically the same demands as the competent ministry in Bonn. It, too, is in favor of a more severe punishment of illegal drug dealers, but will not be satisfied with only that. The recent figures published by the drug commissioners may be shocking. They should not lead to the false conclusion that the fight against drugs cannot be won.

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CSO: 5300

FRANCE

MARSEILLES DOCTORS THREW 'DRUG PARTIES'

Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 May 79 p 15

[Text] A serious drug incident has just taken place in the medical sector of Marseilles: the police have discovered that several practitioners and a number of their friends were using drugs during private get-togethers and were supplying drugs to addicts.

The incident is all the more surprising and serious because it involves members of the medical corps. Some doctors organized "drug parties" which took place in the residences specified in the invitations. The judicial police drug squad made 17 arrests. Among those now in custody are three doctors (including one psychiatrist), two medical students, male and female nurses and some of their clients. All of them were associated with a heroin network of Thai origin. The supply activity took place in Paris. A doctor who was returning from a supply trip was also arrested upon his arrival in Marseilles while he had 15 grams of pure heroin in his possession.

Seven of the 17 persons arrested are now hospitalized. Two doctors are in serious condition in a Marseilles hospital. The criminals will be brought before Mr Michel, examining magistrate.

The police confiscated a large amount of paraphernalia customarily used by drug addicts and were also able to seize 1½ kilos of marihuana resin.

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CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

FOUR TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Three Lebanese, Ali Kaoubar, 34; Tony Barrak, 32; and Hussein Macloum, 31, and a French citizen who was not identified were questioned on 29 May in an apartment at 33 rue Mathurin-Regnier, Paris 15, by investigators of the Central Office for the Suppression of Illegal Drug Trafficking. They had 63 kilograms of hashish in their possession. In addition, customs officers at Orly Airport seized 24 kilograms of cannabis gum on 31 May that was being carried by three Turks coming from Istanbul. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jun 79 p 14]

CSO: 5300

NORWAY

SOCIAL MINISTER REVEALS NEW ANTIDRUG MEASURES

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 9 May 79 p 7

[Text] The government wants to put 18 million kroner into an immediate assault on the narcotics problem. Cabinet ministers Ruth Ryste and Inger Louise Valle presented the proposed measures worked out by the fastmoving deputy ministerial council to the national congress of the Labor Party yesterday.

This is a total government approach across a broad front. Six ministries are directly involved in planning and implementing the plan.

The government will present Storting with a bill for the appropriation of 18.6 million kroner for this "Operation Narcotics" in 1979. The plan contains a broad range of methods. These include preventive measures at the neighborhood level, education and information, steps to seek out addicts, restrictive measures, post-release care and follow-up, upgraded training of personnel, more experimentation and expanded research.

The ministries directly involved in the cooperative effort are the Ministries of Finance, Consumer Affairs and Administration, Justice, Labor and Municipal Affairs, Education and Social Affairs. The Central Council on Narcotics Problems has also been involved.

The government has stressed that the narcotics problem is extremely complex. The plan is based on that understanding. There is no simple solution to the problem. The narcotics problem is being worked on all over the world today.

The government points out that combating the narcotics problem is not an area of state responsibility alone. Municipal and county authorities also have a clear responsibility when it comes to preventive local measures, school programs, treatment inside and outside institutions and follow-up care.

Police and customs officials cannot solve the problem alone. The same is true of the treatment apparatus. What is needed according to the proposal is a broad interaction between restrictive control steps and other forms of preventive activity on the one hand and treatment and follow-up steps on the other. If special measures are to have a lasting effect society must be improved in quality through a reinforcement of family and neighborhood stability and an improvement in growth conditions for children and young people.

More solidarity with the weakest groups in society is required. A policy directed against inequality in living conditions and development opportunities is needed. Solid backing is also needed for a more responsible attitude toward intoxicants and drugs in general.

The government also pointed out that it is important to make people better acquainted with the general and specific causes of drug abuse. Then most people in their daily lives at home, in the local community and at work could help eliminate the need for the abuse of narcotics and the consequences of this abuse.

Proposals on Agenda for Cabinet Meeting Friday

"The narcotics plan will be discussed at the cabinet meeting Friday," deputy minister Per Nyhus of the Social Affairs Ministry told ARBEIDER-BLADET. Nyhus, who has been a central figure in the work on these immediate measures, now hopes for quick treatment by Storting bodies and Storting support for the government proposal.

If the plan gains Storting approval it could be put into effect in a very short period of time. Here are some of the measures proposed by the government:

Interested communities and counties could work with the Social Affairs Ministry to plan expanded programs for supportive visits and foster care.

Education and guidance on alcohol and narcotics will be expanded. Organizations and institutions who want to can work with the Central Council on Narcotics Problems in trying out more offensive methods in the program to shape public opinion.

Information activity on the job will become more intensive through AKAN [expansion unknown] -- a cooperative effort on the part of LO [Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions] and NAF [Norwegian Employers' Association].

The foreign section in Oslo will be beefed up. This work will receive additional funds in the expectation of new financing arrangements for such

activities. The foreign section already received an appropriation for 400,000 kroner for 1979. The government stressed that the Oslo foreign section has substantial national tasks to perform.

Customs and police control will be stepped up through several measures, including improvement of contacts and search methods, intensified control of incoming foreigners, sanctions for body searches and the establishment of a central cooperative body linking the police and the customs agents. The police force will also be beefed up in this area.

The health director will step up supervision of doctors who prescribe habit-forming medications and the Medication Supervisory Board will look more closely at this group of medicines.

In addition to extra housing measures for affected young people special educational programs for drug abusers are being worked out. New methods of finding jobs for young people will also be tried out.

As a step in treatment and follow-up Gaustad Hospital will get a whole new wing for hard-core drug abusers. The present treatment programs at Gaustad and the Psychiatric Clinic will be made permanent. The state treatment clinic for addicts will be maintained as an institution for the entire country.

The offering of treatment to young drug addicts should be expanded. There is legal sanction now for involuntary treatment but this is little used, especially in dealing with the youngest offenders. A special bill would make it possible to resort to immediate transfer to psychiatric institutions for help.

Alternative follow-up measures, housing and job groups must be expanded. Special treatment collectives along Danish and Swedish lines will be evaluated.

Acute treatment centers in the Oslo region will be reorganized. A public telephone crisis line operating around the clock will be set up in this region.

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CSO: 5300

SPAIN

BRIEFS

DRUG ARREST LINKED TO MAJOR TRAFFICKING RING--In Las Palmas civil guards have arrested (Antonio Flores Sanchez) aged 38, from Almeria, who was found to be in possession of 2,548 doses of LSD with a blackmarket value of over 3 million pesetas. This is one of the largest drug hauls made in Spain. The man's refusal to say anything, even in the presence of a lawyer, and his citing of the relevant article of the criminal code lead police to believe that he may be part of a major drug trafficking ring. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD]

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

'YANKI' TRACES COURSE OF DRUG SMUGGLING SCANDAL

Ankara YANKI in Turkish 2-8 Apr 79 pp 29, 30

[Text] A small article in a Greek newspaper TO VIMA last week led to the cracking of a big heroin smuggling attempt. The smuggling became obvious after an operation in Germany. The five men caught, among whom was a former representative, were put in jail. The TO VIMA newspaper gave this news on the first page in one column, thereby giving the Turkish public the news as well.

The next day all the Greek papers covered this story in more detail. APOYEVMATINI went a step further in saying that other than the former deputy there was also the name of a party leader involved in the smuggling.

This event has aroused a big reaction in Turkey. However because the investigation was conducted in such secrecy, both by the German and the Turkish authorities, it was impossible to obtain any detailed information. In fact this event occurred a few months ago, the situation was divulged to Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit by German authorities secretly and in private, but it was prevented from being leaked to the press. Immediately on hearing of this event, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit sent a representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to Germany to make a study of the situation, he also talked with Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt over the phone asking Schmidt to have the accused's testimonies sent to him.

After the event was published in the Turkish press, the Prime Minister made an official explanation announcing that the investigation had been conducted in secret.

The former deputy involved in the heroin smuggling was former National Salvation Party deputy from Diyarbakir, Halit Kahraman. The Kahramans are a well known name in Diyarbakir and at their birthplace, Hazro, they had lignite beds. Halit Kahraman announced his candidacy and was elected a NSP deputy in the 1973 elections and in that way started his political career. He had no education, he had finished primary school, but.. he was the father of eight children. In Diyarbakir he was a businessman and a farmer. In the 1977 election he failed to be reelected, and so returned to his former job.

The heroin smuggling event came about like this:

Halit Kahraman claims to have received from a friend, who is still a deputy in the National Assembly, 7.5 Kgs of heroin with a market value of 3.5 million marks, and was successful in getting it smuggled into Germany in the automobile of a Turkish worker, Nurettin Gurcan, to whom he paid 20 thousand marks. Halit Kahraman and a friend, Nizamettin Arca, went to the German city Stuttgart. Halit Kahraman had met Nizamettin Arca at the house of his relative, Abdulkadir Bilge, on a previous trip to Germany. Arca, from childhood, has always lived in Germany. From time to time he used to visit Turkey.

After receiving the heroin Nurettin Gurcan had smuggled in, Halit Kahraman hid it in his relative, Bilge's, home without anyone knowing it. According to the arrangements he had made in Turkey the heroin was to be turned over to an American in Holland. Along with his driver, Talat Kaya, he went to Holland. However they could not find the American at the address given. Two workers who met him, Laz Ali and Mehmet, told him that the American was in Germany and gave the address. This time they went to Heheim-Hustan but again found that the American was not there.

When Kahraman and Arca gave up hope of finding the American they decided to sell their goods to others. Just at that time a customer had appeared. A cutthroat bargaining developed between them which lasted for a week. In the end Kahraman and his friends agreed to sell a portion of the heroin they had on hand for 420 marks to his customer. The goods were to be brought to the outskirts of the town of Arnsberg and paid for there.

However, this customer was a German police officer in the disguise of a buyer.

Kahraman with the heroin, his driver, Talat Kaya, Nizamettin Arca and two other friends went to the specified place. The buyer and two friends were there waiting. First the buyer's money was taken. Arca examined them in the light of the car's headlights for a long time and upon deciding they were not counterfeit put them in the bag. Then it was the turn to test the heroin; the heroin was removed from a secret compartment in the car. Each of the men took a small bit, tasted it and said that it was good. Up to then everything had been working out well. Just as the bags were being loaded into the buyer's car, hundreds of headlights lit at once all around them and they noticed a lot of people running towards them.

The smugglers grabbed their guns and started firing, but it was soon over. After the short clash, four of the smugglers were caught so that escape was impossible. Only Nizamettin Arca was able to find a way out and disappeared.

The German police were able to determine from statements of those caught that Hasan Alagoz, Metin Suleyman Tanriverdi, Cahit Munir, Ismail Kal and Mustafa Sari were involved in the ring as well.

Halit Kahraman gave the police a very interesting statement. According to him, a friend who is still a deputy and party leader had knowingly bought this heroin. He was going to sell it and give the money to the party.

After Kahraman's statement had some secretly and in private to Turkey, a tight investigation was started. Meanwhile Nizamettin Arca, who escaped during the clash was caught in the market district of Batman at his father-in-law's house. Arca said in his first statement that he was able to escape from Germany by giving the police 10,000 marks.

As for the former deputy and his friends caught in Germany, they were arrested and put in prison. The court of law confiscated Arca's car which he had left and wanted two and a half million customs duties from Kahraman. In the meantime the judge in Stoy informed that the trial of the smugglers will not be able to start until July at the earliest.

While newspaper correspondents were visiting him at the prison Kahraman said that his lawyers had told him that at the most he would be sentenced for only 5 years and "Look at what the Shah of Iran was and what happened to him; what I was and what happened to me. It's fate."

As soon as Kahraman's statement was published in the Turkish newspapers, The National Salvation Party Chairman Necmetting Erbakan held a press conference and said that his party was being faced with a frame-up. He went on to say:

"The NSP is the cleanest party. It is a very bad thing to smear this country's cleanest party with the stories concocted by Greek newspapers, even if they concern certain individual's actions. These individuals for obvious reasons are trying to link their actions to the NSP. One must not lend oneself to be a tool in such a game."

9359

CSO: 4907

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLING RING--At the conclusion of a series of operations conducted over a long period of time, Istanbul narcotics bureau squads uncovered a 7-person narcotics smuggling ring and confiscated 1.2 kilograms of pure heroin with a value abroad of 35 million liras. According to an announcement that was made, narcotics bureau detectives established that Mehmet Saydam, who sells tourist items at Laleli Avenue and Sait Efendi Street in Aksaray, formed a ring with several ex-convicts and smuggled heroin out of the country. The detectives took action. They followed Saydam for a period of time, then took on the identity of a pair of workers returning to Turkey from Germany, and established communications with the smuggler. Detectives disguised as buyers who said they wanted to purchase heroin reached an agreement with Saydam to buy a specific amount. Saydam, head of the smuggling ring, was kept under constant surveillance. He established contact with Azmi Kenan and Necmettin Gulkan the night before last in Halicioglu. He was seen covering up a package by placing fruit over it and was arrested without waiting for the appointed time of the rendezvous. When the package Saydam was carrying was opened, 135,000 liras were discovered. During questioning, Saydam, who was arrested with his two associates, said that he gave the heroin to a relative who lives at No 3 Celalzade Street in Piripasa Mahallesi, Haskoy, saying it was coffee. A raid on the home of husband and wife, Dogan and Zehra Erdogan, yielded 3 bags containing 1.2 kilograms of pure heroin. As a result of the operation, which was completed soon afterwards, Nizamettin Kilic and Ibrahim Cakmak, other members of the ring, were arrested. Dogan and Zehra Erdogan, who were taken in for questioning because the heroin was hidden in their house, said in statements to police, "Saydam is our relative. He told us that the packages contained coffee and left them with us. He told us not to open the packages. How were we to know there was heroin inside?" [Text] [Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 3 Apr 79 p 9] 11673

- HEROIN SEIZED, SMUGGLER ARRESTED--Istanbul Narcotics Bureau detectives seized 154 grams of heroin during a raid on the home of the notorious drug smuggler Omer Durukan. Acting on a tip that the notorious drug smuggler Omer Durukan, alias "Omer the Nerve," was involved in the sale of heroin, the detectives launched a large-scale investigation. In the course of a series of raids, the police discovered a gram of heroin in the possession of Omer Durukan. They later conducted a search of his apartment in Kadihoy, during which 154 grams of heroin were confiscated. [Excerpts] [Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 24 May 79 p 10]

LARGE HASHISH SEIZURE--Austrian police have announced the discovery of 1,054 kilos of hashish valued at 1.1 million dollars, hidden under bales of cotton in a TIR vehicle bearing Turkish plates. The hashish, hidden in plastic bags aboard the 15-ton Turkish lorry, was discovered by hashish-sniffing dogs at the Yugoslavian-Austrian border. Suspecting that the incident might have broader ramifications, the Austrian police reported it to Interpol. The investigation has reportedly been intensified. [Text] [Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 20 May 79 p 3]

- HEROIN SEIZURE--One million TL worth of heroin was confiscated from a Syrian woman who was attempting to leave the country by way of Kapikule. The Syrian woman, Amine Javhia Antasi, was arrested for possession of 1 kilo of heroin. An investigation is underway. [Text] [Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 18 May 79 p 7]

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